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The Bombay Gazette.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
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BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Aug.
B. HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3027	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

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4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.

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Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
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Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres.

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By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
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Dated Insein, 28th July, 1893.

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

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The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
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ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST,
at 9-30 P. M.,
WHEN COWEN'S
"THE ROSE MAIDEN"
Will be Performed.
SOLOISTS:
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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 514 OF 1892.

SOONDERDASS DHARAMSEY PITAMBER LALJEE, VUSSONJEE VEERJEE and HUNSRAJ NENSEY, all of Bombay, Hindoos, carrying on business in Partnership as Merchants and Charterers at Bombay, in the name, style and firm of SOONDERDASS DHARAMSEY and COMPANY .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI JUMNABAI, of Bombay, Hindoo, Widow and Executrix of the late TRICUM NATHU, Deceased, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant, Bai Jumnabai, Widow, as Executrix in the immovable property described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 11th July, 1893, and published in the "Bombay Gazette" and "Bombay Samachar" of the 15th August, 1893, and "Indu Prakash" of the 14 idem, will be proceeded with on the premises at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1893, at 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars vide the said Proclamation, dated 11th July, 1893.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BROWN AND MOIR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
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London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Monde & Co.)
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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
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4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 18 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once
PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.
Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN
POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,
Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age 21	next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0	,, 25	,,
Rs. 16 4 0	,, 30	,,
Rs. 21 1 0	,, 35	,,
Rs. 29 0 0	,, 40	,,

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892	Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date	Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.
Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
,,	1880	£833,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 .... £4,673,299 | 1891 .... £7,894,357
1886 .... £5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE .... Rs 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Inter-School Cricket Competition.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Formosa (s), for China, &c.; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Mahanady and the s. s. Etona left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Formosa left the dock yesterday.

A Soldier Sentenced for Trespass.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, John O'Neil, a soldier in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with trespassing into the house of Mr. Joseph De Souza, living at Girgaum. The accused was seen on the roof of the verandah of the complainant's house. He was pulled down, and handed over to the military authorities. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Drowned in the Sea.—At about 6 p.m. on Tuesday last, Burjorji Jamsetji, a tally-clerk in the employ of Mr. Cursetji Khambata, was returning to the Stone Bunder from the s. s. Idar, when he saw the dead body of a Parsee lad lying there on the sand. He also saw some clothes lying on the wooden steps at the Bunder. He immediately raised an alarm and a number of Parsees came there, and the body was immediately identified by Dosabhoy Cursetji Pochkhanawalla, a clerk in the Presidency Pay Office, as that of his son Jehangeer, aged about seventeen years. It appears that deceased who was in the habit of bathing in the sea at the Stone Bunder, went to school at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning as usual, but did not return home in the evening. Mr. Allan, F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley who presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RUSTAMJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOI.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE NARANDAS TULSIDAS.

On the application of Mr. Inverarity, the rule in the matter granted by his Lordship was postponed for a week and the examination of the insolvent was postponed for a week after the hearing of the rule.

RE JEHANGIR NANABHOY GAZDAR.

Mr. Slater, for the opposing creditors, applied under Section 36 of the Act, for the examination of the insolvent and his adoptive father, and for the production of the books of account of their partnership business. The learned counsel read the affidavit of Kaikhoshroo Manekjee Setna, which stated that the insolvent had concealed a large amount of his property at Thana. The application was granted, and the examination was fixed for this day fortnight.

RE BHAT MAYARAM ADITRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with liberty to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

A SHOPKEEPER LOOTED.

RE BHUPSING SHIVSING.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for an opposing creditor, applied for time to file the grounds of opposition, remarking that his client's shop was looted on Saturday last during the recent riots, and that he was not able to file his grounds of opposition. Mr. Kapadia said that the Court had power, under rule 18, to extend such time. His Lordship granted a fortnight's time.

THE RIOTS AND MUNICIPAL RECORDS.

RE NAROTAMDAS GORDHANDAS.

Mr. Anderson, for the opposing creditors, applied for a fortnight's time for the hearing of the matter on the ground that his clients had not yet done with the examination of transfers of his property made by the insolvent, to his father.

Mr. Kapadia for an opposing creditor, supported Mr. Anderson's application.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application on the ground that the opposing creditors had ample time for the inspection.

His Lordship remarked that during the recent riots in Bombay access to Municipal record must be very difficult. His Lordship accordingly granted a fortnight's time, as applied for.

RE GORDHANDAS VALJI.

Mr. Vicaji, for the opposing creditors, by consent, applied for and obtained a month's postponement of the hearing of the matter.

RE PREMJEE TRIKAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for two months extension of the interim order on the ground that accounts had not yet been prepared. The extension as applied for was granted.

RE JACOB ROYAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained leave to amend the schedule.

RE HARIDAS GOKULDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE KESHAVJEE DEVJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the books of the partnership were with the other partner at Goa. His Lordship granted the extension till the 18th of October next.

RE RANCHHODDAS PREMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, on a medical certificate, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, stating that his client was still suffering from consumption. The application was granted.

RE ABOOBAKAR MOOSSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the creditors, applied for two months time for the examination of the insolvents on commission at Junagadh and Kutiana in Kathiawar. His Lordship granted time till the third Wednesday in the month of November next.

RE PEERBHOY RAHIMBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent had settled with most of his creditors. The extension, as applied for, was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Dossabhoy Bana Katchi; Chunilal Ujamlal Armedi; Alli Mahomed Cassimbhoy Gangjee; Kesastrias Vassudev Senoi; Sadanand Narayan; Babajee Jagoomrai Teli; Charles George Briggs; and Kate Munday and Thomas Carlton Murray.

HIGH COURT.—August 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

380-92—Brown M—Purshotum Govindjee and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld—Bhaishunker and K.
115-93—Dikshit and H—Goolam Hoosein Visram vs Vithal Ganoo Powar and others—In person.
165-93—E Wilkin—Kooshall Khimjee vs Moorarjee Pitamber and another—Janarthan and A.
123-93—In person (a paupers)—Ramji Sewji vs Soorji Kanji and others—E Wilkin.
134-93—Khunderao and M—Thuker Vussonji Jetha vs Eduljee Hormusji Kotwal—Bhaishunker and K.
154-93—Wadia and G—Haji Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Jan Mahomed—K D Shroff.
598-93—Roughton and B—Chunilal Shuchanlal and another vs Narondas Bhacharam Chobay—Wadia and G.
371-92—Brown and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs Gordhandas Khatao and another—Craigie, L and O.
44-93—Daphtary and F—Ootumbai vs Tulsidas Lalloobhoy Mody—Bhaishunker and K.
40-93—Bhhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lallooubhoy Mody vs Ootambai—Daphtary and F.
456-92—Bhaishunker and k—Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria vs Damjee Chagar—Little, S N and B.
499-92—Tyabjee and D—Shri Mahant Mahavirdasjee Guru Bhagwabdasjee vs Haridas Bawa and another—Crawford B and Co, and V M Paknesa.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Starling.)

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.

Posponed Long Causes.

296-92—Chalk W, and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mala and others—Janardhan and A; and Payne, G and S—Part heard.
614-92—Tyabji and D—Shavuksha Dhunjibhoy vs Harry Arbuthnot Acworth—Crawford, B, B and B.
681-92—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanji vs Keshav Purshotum and another—Khunderao M
209-93—Bigelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas D and C, P G and S.
439-92—Payne G and S—Tejbai vs Jamnabai and another—Bhaishunker and K.
610,92—Framji and M—Senajee Hussajee and another vs Abajee Vajanajee and other—Payne G and S.
For further directions on Commissioners's Report,
309-90—K D Shroff (for pauper)—Dawood Durves and Ghanchi vs Vullubdas Purshotumdas—Little, S, N and B.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address: Herbart Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present, Messrs. Grattan Geary, E. B. Carroll, S. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, K. N. Kabraji, and K. M. Shroff.

COMPLETION OF FORAS ROAD MARKET.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that the Foras Road Market was completed, and would be occupied from the 1st proximo. He requested sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the employment of one sub-inspector on Rs. 20 a month, four peons on Rs. 10 a month each, and three labourers at Rs. 11 a month each; total Rs. 93 a month, or Rs. 558 for the remaining six months of the year, plus Rs. 96 for clothing for the four peons. The Commissioner's request was sanctioned.

SUIT AGAINST A NAWAB.

The Commissioner, requested sanction, under Section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act, to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes against the Nawab of Beila for the recovery of Rs. 26, amount of wheel-tax bill due by him for the quarter ending 30th September, 1891. Sanction was given.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for 1892 was forwarded to the Standing Committee and Corporation.

It stated that the Hospital buildings were kept in good order. The usual minor repairs, painting and lime-washing of walls, &c., were satisfactorily done. The Hospital fittings were kept in good order, and the patients' cots were painted, repaired and kept free from insects.

The total number of in-door patient admissions during the year was 3,060 as contrasted with 2,953 of last year, being an increase of 107. The total treated in the wards was 3,167 as contrasted with 3,065 of last year, being an increase of 102. Each bed accommodated during the year about 26 patients. The average detention in hospital was about twelve days. The average daily number of in-door patients was 108·2, the average of men being 89·7, of women 12·3, and children 6·2. The total number of outdoor patients of admissions was 14,718 as contrasted with 15,030 of last year, showing a decrease of 312. The total treated was 14,807 as contrasted with 15,132 of last year, showing a decrease of 325. The average daily number of sick out-patients was 88·5, the average of men being, 56·9, females 12·7, and children 18·9. The admissions from the most prevalent diseases were in the following order:—(1) Malarial fevers, 380; of these there were 60 of the remittent type, and 320 of the quotidian variety of intermittent fever. The former were of the usual severe type occurring in broken-down constitutions and often complicated with bronchitis and pneumonia. (2) Rheumatism, 230: of these 4 were of the acute variety, one of which was complicated with endocarditis and the rest were chronic. (3) Respiratory affections, 216; of these the principal ones were 39 cases of acute and 98 of chronic bronchitis, 55 cases of pneumonia, and 15 of asthma. The admissions from respiratory affections seem to be on the increase year by year, (4) Diarrhœa, 151. These were mostly chronic cases where there was no power of absorption or assimilation left owing to profound pathological changes in the glandular apparatus of the intestines having taken place long before admission. These cases occurred in pilgrims, mendicants and such like people. (5) Tubercle, 106. These were cases of tubercular pulmonary phthisis mostly in its advanced stage, and occurred amongst the same class of people. (6) Dysentery, 99. The acute cases were few and were amenable to treatment, but the chronic cases resembled very much the cases of chronic diarrhœa above mentioned in their severity, and the class of patients in whom they occurred. (7) Diseases of the nervous system, 82; of these the principal ones were 28 cases of cerebral lesions (softening and hæmorrhage), 13 of tetanus, 8 of insanity, 7 of epilepsy, 5 of locomotor ataxy, &c. (8) Liver diseases, 61; of these the principal ones were 28 cases classed as hepatitis, 14 were of hepatic abscess, 9 of congestion, and 8 of jaundice. The abscess cases were all of the worst type, the abscesses being enormous in size, pointing mostly in the epigastric region, and the liver tissue extensively destroyed. These were all treated surgically.

As a rule cases of very severe injuries are admitted into this hospital. The hospital is near the two Railway termini; it is near the Crawford Market and the densely populated districts in its vicinity, near the shipping and near the docks. Hence there is a large number of cases of assaults, carriage accidents, tram accidents, accidents in the docks and the shipping, and mill accidents, brought to it. These cases furnish thus the largest number of admissions to this hospital, making it essentially a surgical hospital, and entailing heavy work on its staff. Accidents from the shipping alone furnished 118 cases. There were 656 cases of local injuries. 147—Toxicological patients were admitted, of these there were 112 admissions from alcoholic poisoning, 16 from opium, 6 from dhatura, 4 from Cannabis Indica, 2 from arsenical, 1 from sulphuric acid, 1 from petroleum and 1 from aniline poisoning. There were 4 poisoned wounds, principally horse-bites. The admission were in the following order according to race; Hinddus 1,567; Mussulmans 935; Native Christians 393; Parsees 155; and other castes 10. There were 2,018 police cases brought to hospital for treatment and opinion; these were mostly accidents and assaults. There were 51 inquests held during the year, of which 33 were for fatal injuries, 6 for poisoning, 5 for burns 3 for traumatic tetanus, 1 for apoplexy, 1 for infantile convulsions, 1 for pyæmia, and for disease of the spine.

There were in all 322 deaths, or 10·2 per cent. to total treated. This percentage is slightly higher than that of the previous year, which was 9·2. The Hospital is situated where many beggars congregate, and it is very near where pilgrims coming back from Mecca in a hopelessly bad state of health land. Hence many half-starved beggars, when they are so ill that they could no longer beg, come to the Hospital, or are picked up lying in the street or in gutters by the Police and brought hither. Their state of health could be easily imagined, ane they readily succumb to any severe illness that attacks them. Similarly pilgrims are brought by the Police, or totter of their own accord to the Hospital in a frightfully bad state of health, filthily dirty, covered with skin disease and sores, scorbutic, emaciated and looking the very picture of misery. They swell the mortality of this hospital to no small extent every year. This year there was a large influx of them in the hospital. Most of the deaths occurred amongst these two classes of people and also amongst a class of people who, after travelling long distances, arrive in Bombay by the two great lines of railways, nearest whose termini this hospital is situated, in search of food and employment which they could not get in their own districts. The largest number of deaths occurred in the months of August, October, and November, October being the worst month in that respect. This was probably due to a large number of cases of the kind above mentioned, seeking admission in the rainy months of the year for the sake of shelter as well as food and treatment. The lowest mortality was in the month of February. The principal diseases, &c., which caused the largest number of deaths were in the following order: [1] Diarrhœa 60 deaths; [2] Tubercle 44; [3] surgical injuries 33; [4] Privation 34; (5) Remittent fever 22; (3) Dysentry 21; (7) Pneumonia 16; (8) Tetanus 9; (9) Bronchistis Cloronic 7; (10) Valvalar diseases of the hearth 6! (11) Oyium poisoning 5; (13) burns 5; and (13) abocess of the liver 2.

Senior Apothecary Mr. C. Easdon performed his own duties as usual with exemplary regularity, punctuality, zeal, ability, and careful consideration for the patients' comfort and welfare. He also assisted me in my work very ably and with unfailing courtesy and kindness. The Surgeon-General very kindly placed at my disposal the service of serveral different Assistant Surgeons from time to time as far as the exigencies of the service allowed, and they each and all gave great and able assistance.

The expenses were kept within bounds. The cost of diet per head per diem was 3 annas and one pie. The report was signed by Mr. D. N. Parakh, Surgeon-Major, Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal N. G. Hospital.

The report was forwarded to the Corporation.

When M. Zola wrote his repulsive story of French peasant life, it was said that such things as he described could not be. But a case which has just been tried at the Assizes in the Department of the Tarn shows that in "La Terre" we have unfortunately only too true a picture. An old man named Veyrios had ceded his farm to his son, stipulating that he should have food and lodging. He was immediately placed in the worst room of the house and starved by his brutal son. One day the younger Veyrios asked his father to come to the stable and help him to move a large empty tub. As the old man stooped down, his son pushed him into the tub and turned it over. Then he put heavy stones on it, and locked the stable door. After three days he again went to look, and finding his unhappy father still alive, he strangled him. The son has been sentenced to death, his only defence being that the old man was too expensive.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

Mr. George Cotton, yesterday, presided at the ordinary general meetings of the shareholders of five different mills under the management of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company. The following reports were submitted to the meetings by the respective directors of the companies:—

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 2,77,495-11-6, from which sum your directors have apportioned Rs. 1,54,572 to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,22,923-11-6 for division, of which Rs. 71,803-2-0 was paid as an *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,120-9-6. Your directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year. To pay this it will be necessary to take Rs. 20,720-0-6 from the Reserve Fund. Your directors think it right to adopt a cautious policy pending such times as the results of the legislative action of the Indian Government on the exchanges become more apparent and the future prospects grow more clearly defined. This condition cannot be attained until the American Government has decided its course of action regarding the Sherman Act, but your directors are of opinion that when once silver has settled down to a value below which it cannot be remuneratively produced—a basis which, if not already reached, is nearer than it has ever been before—prices will quickly adjust themselves and a healthy trade speedily follow. The rapid depreciation in the marketable value of mill shares in Bombay, which has set in since the end of June, is considered by many to be unwarranted by the dislocation (great and serious though it is recognised to be) in our export yarn trade with the Further East. For it should be apparent to all who have studied the subject carefully that no argument can at present be upheld which seeks to demonstrate that the Bombay mills cannot produce and sell the yarns they have been supplying to China cheaper than any of their competitors, or that the Chinese have any substitute for, or any radical reason for, consuming less of our productions. In this connection it must not be overlooked that whereas we in India should be able to meet China and Japan half-way by reducing our rupee cost for yarn consequent on the decreased rupee values of cotton, coal, and stores, these countries must enhance their dollar rates for all their imports, including yarn, but in greater proportion for such articles as machinery, which could only be obtained by payment on a gold basis uninfluenced by any silver legislation. It follows, therefore, that the risk of competition arising from a further increase in the spinning power of China and Japan is no greater now than heretofore, if in fact so great. On the other hand, the lower exchange will give China and Japan more silver for their exports, and thus probably stimulate both their internal and external trade. Your directors are pleased to notice that the lower rupee rates now ruling are improving the demand for local consumption, and they are disposed to think that the internal trade of India in home-made yarns is capable of considerable development. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 29,04,300, and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. E. Spinner and Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. J. Spinner and Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Messrs. Spinner and Inverarity retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the company's earnings for the year amount to Rs. 88,016-0-4, of which your directors have apportioned Rs. 64,294 to depreciation fund account, leaving a sum of Rs. 23,722-0-4 to be carried forward. Your directors have to report that Rs. 3,00,000 of the mortgage for Rs. 5,00,000 have been paid off, the balance of Rs. 2,00,000 remaining on mortgage at the reduced rate of interest of 6¼ per cent. for a further period of three years. Your directors do not recommend any division of profits this year pending such times as the results of the legislative action of the Indian Government on the exchanges become more apparent and the future prospects grow more clearly defined. This condition cannot be attained until the American Government has decided its course of action regarding the Sherman Act; but your directors are of opinion that when once silver has settled down to a value below which it cannot be remuneratively produced—a basis which, if not already reached, is nearer than it has ever been before—prices will quickly adjust themselves and a healthy trade speedily follow. The rapid depreciation in the marketable value of mill shares in Bombay, which has set in since the end of June, is considered by many to be unwarranted by the dislocation—great and serious though it is recognised to be—in our export yarn trade with the Further East. For it should be apparent to all who have studied the subject carefully that no argument can at present be upheld which seeks to demonstrate that the Bombay mills cannot produce and sell the yarns they have been supplying to China cheaper than any of their competitors or that the Chinese have any substitute for, or any radical reason for, consuming less of our productions. In this connection it must not be overlooked that whereas we in India should be able to meet China and Japan half-way by reducing our rupee cost for yarn consequent on the decreased rupee values of cotton, coal, and stores, these countries must enhance their dollar rates for all their imports, including yarn, but in greater proportion for such articles as machinery, which could only be obtained by payment on a gold basis, uninfluenced by any silver legislation. It follows, therefore, that the risk of competition arising from a further increase in the spinning power of China and Japan is no greater now than heretofore, if in fact so great. On the other hand, the lower exchange will give China and Japan more silver for their exports, and thus probably stimulate both their internal and external trade. Your directors are pleased to notice that the lower rupee rates now ruling are improving the demand for local consumption, and they are disposed to think that the internal trade of India in home-made yarns is capable of considerable development. The mill buildings, machinery, cotton, and yarn on the premises are insured for Rs. 12,99,550, and the stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire. The Board have to express their deep regret at the death of their late colleague, Mr. Frank Chalk. Mr. Smetham was invited to join the board in his place, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. D. Gostling retires from the board in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

Your directors beg to submit their report and accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1893. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,25,017-15-9, from which sum your directors have apportioned Rs. 60,159 to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,858-15-9 for division. Your directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, which will necessitate the withdrawal of Rs. 1,141-0-3 from Reserve Fund. On the 15th of March a fire occurred, resulting in the complete destruction of the Reeling Room, which was fully covered by insurance. This reeling room has been re-built. Your directors think it right to adopt a cautious policy pending such times as the results of the legislative action of the Indian Government on the exchanges become more apparent and the future prospects grow more clearly defined. This condition cannot be attained until the American Government has decided its course of action regarding the Sherman Act, but your directors are of opinion that when once silver has settled down to a value below which it cannot be remuneratively produced—a basis which, if not already reached, is nearer than it has ever been before—prices will quickly adjust themselves and a healthy trade speedily follow. The rapid depreciation in the marketable value of mill shares in Bombay, which has set in since the end of June, is considered by many to be unwarranted by the dislocation—great and serious though it is recognised to be—in our export yarn trade with the Further East. For it should be apparent to all who have studied the subject carefully that no argument can at present be upheld which seeks to demonstrate that the Bombay mills cannot produce and sell the yarns they have been supplying to China cheaper than any of their competitors, or that the Chinese have any substitute for, or any radical reason for, consuming less of our productions. In this connection it must not be overlooked that whereas we in India should be able to meet China and Japan half-way by reducing our rupee cost for yarn consequent on the decreased rupee values of cotton, coal, and stores, these countries must enhance their dollar rates for all their imports, including yarn, but in greater proportion for such articles as machinery, which could only be obtained by payment on a gold basis uninfluenced by any silver legislation. It follows, therefore, that the risk of competition arising from a further increase in the spinning power of China and Japan is no greater now than heretofore, if in fact so great. On the other hand, the lower exchange will give China and Japan more silver for their exports, and thus probably stimulate both their internal and external trade. Your directors are pleased to notice that the lower rupee rates now ruling are improving the demand for local consumption, and they are disposed to think that the internal trade of India in home-made yarns is capable of considerable development. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton, and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 12,90,550, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. Spinner and Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. E. Spinner and Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Messrs. J. Spinner and Payne retire under Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 1,33,444-8-5. Of this sum, Rs. 64,142 has been apportioned to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 69,302-8-5 available for division. A dividend of 10 per cent. for the year requires Rs. 62,100, and would leave Rs. 7,202-8-5 to be carried forward. Your directors think it right to adopt a cautious policy pending such times as the results of the legislative action of the Indian Government on the exchanges become more apparent and the future prospects grow more clearly defined. This condition cannot be attained until the American Government has decided its course of action regarding the Sherman Act, but your directors are of opinion that when once silver has settled down to a value below which it cannot be remmuneratively produced—a basis which, if not already reached, is nearer than it has ever been before—prices will quickly adjust themselves and a healthy trade speedily follow. The rapid depreciation in the marketable value of mill shares in Bombay, which has set in since the end of June, is considered by many to be unwarranted by the dislocation—great and serious though it is recognised to be—in our export yarn trade with the Further East. For it should be apparent to all who have studied the subject carefully that no argument can at present be upheld which seeks to demonstrate that the Bombay mills cannot produce and sell the yarns they have been supplying to China cheaper than any of their competitors, or that the Chinese have any substitute for, or any radical reason for, consuming less of our productions. In this connection it must not be overlooked that whereas we in India should be able to meet China and Japan half-way by reducing our rupee cost for yarn consequent on the decreased rupee values of cotton, coal, and stores, these countries must enhance their dollar rates for all their imports, including yarn, but in greater proportion for such articles as machinery, which could only be obtained by payment on a gold basis uninfluenced by any silver legislation. It follows, therefore, that the risk of competition arising from a further increase in the spinning power of China and Japan is no greater now than heretofore, if in fact so great. On the other hand, the lower exchange will give China and Japan more silver for their exports, and thus probably stimulate both their internal and external trade. Your directors are pleased to notice that the lower rupee rates now ruling are improving the demand for local consumption, and they are disposed to think that the internal trade of India in home-made yarns is capable of considerable development. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 12,27,550, and the cotton stored at Coloba is also fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. E. Spinner and Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. J. Spinner and Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Messrs. Inverarity and Spinner retire from the Board in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY.

Your directors beg to submit their report and the accounts made up to June 30th, 1893. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,60,562-13-1, from which sum your directors have apportioned Rs. 91,002 to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs 69,560-13-1 for division. Of this, Rs. 37,312-8-0 was paid as *ad interim* dividend in January, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,248-5-1. Your directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year. To pay this it will be necessary to take Rs. 5,064-2-11 from the reserve fund. Your directors think it right to adopt a cautious policy pending such times as the results of the legislative action of the Indian Government on the exchanges become more apparent and the future prospects grow more clearly defined. This condition cannot be attained until the American Government has decided its course of action regarding the Sherman Act; but your directors are of opinion that when once silver has settled down to a value below which it cannot be remuneratively produced—a basis which, if not already reached, is nearer than it has ever been before—prices will quickly adjust themselves and a healthy trade speedily follow. The rapid depreciation in the marketable value of mill shares in Bombay, which has set in since the end of June, is considered by many to be unwarranted by the dislocation (great and serious though it is recognised to be) in our export yarn trade with the Further East. For it should be apparent to all who have studied the subject carefully that no argument can at present be upheld which seeks to demonstrate that the Bombay mills cannot produce and sell the yarns they have been supplying to China cheaper than any of their competitors, or that the Chinese have any substitute for, or any radical reason for, consuming less of our productions. In this connection it must not be overlooked that whereas we in India should be able to meet China and Japan half-way by reducing our rupee cost for yarn consequent on the decreased rupee values of cotton, coal, and stores, these countries must enhance their dollar rates for all their imports, including yarn, but in greater proportion for such articles as machinery, which could only be obtained by payment on a gold basis uninfluenced by any silver legislation. It follows, therefore, that the risk of competition arising from a further increase in the spinning power of China and Japan is no greater now than heretofore, if in fact so great. On the other hand, the lower exchange will give China and Japan more silver for their exports, and thus probably stimulate both their internal and external trade. Your directors are pleased to notice that the lower rupee rates now ruling are improving the demand for local consumption, and they are disposed to think that the internal trade of India in home-made yarns is capable of considerable development. The mill buildings, machinery, cotton, and yarn on the premises are insured for Rs. 16,65,850, and the stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against fire risk. Messrs. Gilbert and E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. Payne and J. Spinner were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Messrs. Spinner and Inverarity retire under Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were carried as recommended in the reports, and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225, for each of the five above mills.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The meeting of the shareholders of the above company was adjourned for want of quorum until to-day.

The directors in their report said: From the profit and loss statement it will be seen that the earnings for the year amount to Rs. 84,678-2-2. Of this sum, Rs. 40,234 has been apportioned to depreciation fund account and Rs. 26,250 paid as *ad interim* dividend, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,194-2-2 for division this half-year. Your directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, which will require Rs. 17,500, leaving Rs. 6,942-2-0 to be carried forward. Your directors think it right to adopt a cautious policy pending such times as the results of the legislative action of the Indian Government on the exchanges become more apparent and the future prospects grow more clearly defined. This condition cannot be attained until the American Government has decided its course of action regarding the Sherman Act, but your directors are of opinion that when once silver has settled down to a value below which it cannot be remuneratively produced—a basis which, if not already reached, is nearer than it has been before—prices will quickly adjust themselves and a healthy trade speedily follow. The rapid depreciation in the marketable value of mill shares in Bombay, which has set in since the end of June, is considered by many to be unwarranted by the dislocation (great and serious though it is recognised to be) in our export yarn trade with the Further East. For it should be apparent to all who have studied the subject carefully that no argument can at present be upheld which seeks to demonstrate that the Bombay mills cannot produce and sell the yarns they have been supplying to China cheaper than any of their competitors, or that the Chinese have any substitute for, or any radical reason for, consuming less of our productions. In this connection it must not be overlooked that whereas we in India should be able to meet China and Japan half-way by reducing our rupee cost for yarn consequent on the decreased rupee values of cotton, coal, and stores, these countries must enhance their dollar rates for all their imports, including yarn, but in greater proportion for such articles as machinery which could only be obtained by payment on a gold basis, uninfluenced by any silver legislation. It follows, therefore, that the risk of competition arising from a further increase in the spinning power of China and Japan is no greater now than heretofore, if in fact so great. On the other hand, the lower exchange will give China and Japan more silver for their exports, and thus probably stimulate both their internal and external trade. Your directors are pleased to notice that the lower rupee rates now rulling are improving the demand for local consumption, and they are disposed to think that the internal trade of India in home-made yarns is capable of consideracle development. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton, waste and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 9,17,400, and the stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire. Messrs. E. Spinner and Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. J. Spinner and Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Mr. Macleod retires from the Board in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 12.

Chitty, Lieut, Bo, 5th L I, on duty, from Poona.

August 13.

Parry, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Poona.

August 14.

Waller, 2nd Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—August 13.

Fitz Herbert, Major, Bo, the King's Own, off leave, to Deolali.

August 15.

Hemming, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Simla.

August 16.

Boileau, Lieut, Bo, R E, to join, to Kirkee.
Warliker, Surgn-Major, Madras, I M S, on leave, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th August.

1. "A" Company will furnish a Guard of 25 men under an Officer to mount at Head-Quarters at 10 a.m. to-day, the 17th instant.

2. "C" Company will furnish a Guard of 44 men under a Sergeant to mount at the Pumping Station Worlee at 5 p.m. to-day the 17th instant. 15 rounds of ball cartridge per man, will be issued to this guard.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Friday, 18th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Friday, 18th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2. The following drills will take place next week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 22nd instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 25th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 22nd instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 25th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

3. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 19th inst. Class can be fired. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 15th instant and posted as follows:—

No. 328 Gunner C. Fell, No. 1 Sub-division No. 2 Company.
No. 329 Gunner R. Wood, No. 2 Sub-division No. 2 Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Bengal Lancers—Capt H R Tate, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Ditmas appointed Comdr, and to remain seconded for employment under the Foreign Dept.

Capt W C Pollard, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Tate.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt A G Jeffreys, Wiltshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

Sappers and Miners—Lieut G H Boileau, R E, attached to the Military Works Dept, is posted to the Bombay Sappers Miners.

Military Works Department—Capt E H Hemming, R E, is transferred temporarily from the Aden Division to the Head Quarters of the Director General of Military Works.

Military Works Dept.—Lieut E H de V Atkinson, R E, on retransfer from the Public Works Dept, is posted to the Zhob Division.

The undermentioned officer has qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut N B G Strong 21st Hussars.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers underwent a course of instruction at the undermentioned Schools of Musketry, and have qualified as shown below:—

PACHMARHI.

Obtained "Officers' Extra Certificates of Musketry"—Lieuts F B Pearce, and G F Gadiner, 2nd Battn. West York Regt; Capt S G Grant, 2nd Battn, Scottish Rifles; Lieut H B O Coddington, 1st Battn, Hampshire Regt; 2nd Lieut W M C Vandeleur, 2nd Battn, Ex Regt; Lieuts F H Weldon, 2nd Battn. Derby Regt; and R S Weston, 2nd Battn, Manch Regt; 2nd-Lieut M Wilson, 1st Battn, R I Fusiliers; Lieut C E Spearman, 2nd Battn, R Munster Fusiliers; Capt C LeG Justice, Lieuts F A Smith M B Roberts, W D Daunt, H W R Senior and H J M Macandrew, Indian Staff Corps.

Obtained "Officers' Certificates of Musketry"—Lieut A Parker, 5th Lancers; and Capt A R Gilbert, 2nd Battn R Sx Regt.

Obtained "Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers' Certificates of Musketry"—Sqdn-Sergt-Maj R Rusbridge, 18th Hussars: Cr-Sergts H E Hambrook, 2nd Battn, R W S Regt; and J Henry, 2nd Battn, W York Regt; Sergt W Reid, 2nd Battn, W York Regt; Sergt-Major W Dundas, 2nd Battn R I Regt; Sergt W Marchant, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Color-Sergts T Hill, 1st Battn E Lanc Regt; W F Ford, 1st Battn, E Surrey Regt; J W Bladwin, 2nd Battn, Ex Regt; and G Lemmon, 2nd Battn, Derby Regt; Sergt T Callaghan, 1st Battn, R W K Regt; Color-Sergt G Whiteway, 2nd Battn, Wilt Regt; Sergts A Cook, and J Wood, 2nd Battn, Manch Regt; Sergts J Robertson, 1st Battn, Gordon Highlanders; and W W Crozier, 1st Battn, R I Fusiliers; Color-Sergts R Lundie, 2nd Battn, Argyll and Southerland Highlanders; and A G Murphy, 1st Battn. Rifle Bgde; and Sergt E Coll, 2nd Battn R Munster Fusiliers.

Obtained "Certificates of qualification in Musketry."—Jamadars Wazir Chand, 2nd Bengal Lancers; and Jhanda Singh, 4th Bengal Cavy; Ressaidar Ram Singh, 5th Bengal Cavy; Jemadars Naimat Ali, 8th Bengal Cavy; Lal Khan, Ben Sappers and Minners; Gugan, 6th Bengal L Infy; Shiv Sahai Singh, 8th Bengal Infy; Thakur Singh, 35th Bengal Infy; Kulman Ali, 43rd Gurkha Rifles; Kote-Duffadar Bishnu Singh, 7th Bengal Cavy; Duffadar Hirkam Singh, 10th Bengal Lancers; Havildar Bahadur Singh, 2nd Bengal L I; Havildar Ram Charan Tiwari, 3rd Bengal Infy; Color-Havildar Kissen Singh, 10th Bengal Infy; Havildars Mirza Suraj Beg, 12th Bengal Infy; Musbir Pun, 42nd Gurkha Rifles; and Jit Ram Gurung, 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles; and Lance-Havildar Kalu Roka, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles.

CHUNGLA GULLY.

Obtained "Officers' Extra Certificates of Musketry."—Lieut H R Stockly, R E; Capt G V Dauglish, 1st Battn, E K Regt, Lieut D C Kane, 1st Battn, Devon Regt; Capt A W G L Cole 1st Battn, R W Fusiliers; Capt D A Macfarlane, 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieut R H Hayes, 2nd Battn Middl Regt; 2nd Lieut H H F Farmar, 1st Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieuts A Stirling, 2nd Battn, Seaforth Highlanders; R A Rooth, 2nd Battn, R D Fusiliers; and R Troyon, 3rd Battn, Rifle Bgde; Capts A G B Lang, and H F Holland, Lieuts H C Rickets, A B Dew, T E Scott, A M S Elsmie, and W M Southey, Indian Staff Corps.

Obtained "Officers' Certificates of Musketry."—2nd Lieut T Ward, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieuts W R Codrington, 11th Hussars; C C Onslow, 1st Battn, Bed Regt; and H Coape-Smith, Indian Staff Corps.

Obtained 'Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers' Certificates of Musketry"—Sergt V Von Goldstein, and Lce-Sergts H Shaw, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lance-Sergt W Fitzgerald, 11th Hussars; Color-Sergts T F Andrews, W Watts, and J Greig, 1st Battn, East Kent Regt; J Catterall, 2nd Battn, Northumberland Fusiliers; A Carke, 1st Battn, Devon Regt; H Farr, 1st Battn, Bedford Regt; Sergt J Moore, 2nd Battn, R Scots Fusiliers; and W Pearce, 1st Battn, R W Fusiliers; Color-Sergts A Wilson, 2nd Battn, King's Own Scottish Borderers; and W Wright, 2nd Battn. Border Regt; Sergt W Knott, 2nd Battn, Middlesex Regt; Color-Sergts, W Sinclair, 2nd Battn, Seaforth Highlanders; and J Mackeon. 2nd Battn, R Dublin Fusiliers; and Sergt H W Bryant, 3rd Battn, Rifle Bgde.

Obtained "Certificates of qualification in Musketry"—Ressaidar Harditt Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers; Jemadar Nihal Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Jemadar Shiraz, 26th Punjab Infantry; Subadar Mahan Singh, 28th Punjab Infy; Jemadar Tularam Thapa, 24th Gurkha Rifles; Jemadar Lehna Singh, 3rd Sikh Infy; Jemadar Abdul Hasan Khan, 6th Bombay Cavy; Subadar Sikandar Bhan, 24th Bo Infy; Duffadrs Kirpal Singh, 9th Bombay Lancers; Bahai Khan 15th Bengal Lancers; Shah Sawar Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers and Azizulla Khan, 3rd Punjab Cavy; Havildars-Major Both Singh, 20th Punjab Infy; Havildars Muhammad Akhbar, 26th Punjab Infy; Jawalla Singh, 34th Pioneers; Jallu Missar, 38th Bengal Infy; Muhammad Amir, 40th Bengal Infy; and Butah Singh, Corps of Guides.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr F O Lemarchand, Depy Consvr of Forests, Punjab, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut D Beames, Offg Cantt Magte from the Sialkot to the Rawalpindi Cantonment, relieving Capt C J Dennys, proceeding on leave.

Surg-Maj G W F Dennys, Civil Surg, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days.

Asst Surg Mul Chand, in charge of the Delhi Civil Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of that station and Supdt of the Lunatic Asylum, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj Dennys.

Mr R D Spencer, is appointed a Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, and is posted to the Umballa District.

Mr A C Stewart, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Muzaffargarh, has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

Mr C E G Roe, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, is on relief by Mr H F Palin transferred to the Muzaffargarh District.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 12th August, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,26,351	2,28,490	7,365	3,62,206
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles..	..	..	..	4,52,518
Decrease				90,312

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's s s Formosa, 2,615 tons, Captain E P Bishop, sailed yesterday for China &c, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Siam	1650	Weighell	Aden	18 8	P & O S N Co.
B	H Balckow	639	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
C	Hoseini	993	Raffin	Jedda	17-8	B & P S N Co
H&J	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd&Co
K	Taif	878	Hannah	Not fixed		H C Joosub
L	Mahanadi	547	Fakeera	Marmagoa	16-8	Shprd & Co
N	Tannadice	1243	Habicort	Mauritius	20-8	H C Joosub
Q	Pachumba	966	Russell			M Mackenzie&Co
Alongside						
H	Satrunji	517	Keyzer	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
H	Gharapuri					Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Persia	2318	Hutchinson	Liverpool	29-8	Graham & Co
3	Singapore	2341	Canepa	Genoa	22-8	C Barbero
4	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China		P & O Co
5	Hydaspes	1899	Gordon	Brindisi	25-8	P & O Co
7	Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	Havre	21-8	K Nixon
8	M Bacqehem	2740	Walluschingg	Kobe		A L S N Co
9	Imaum	2705	Pemberthy	Not fixed		K Nixon
12	Rufford Hall	2486	Fowler	Karachi	17-8	E Bates & Co
15	Arapahoe	3134	Wale	Marseilles		J Mackintosh
16	Swordsman	1110	McDermott	Not fixed		V Ebram &Co

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Formosa s	Bishop	China, &c.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi.

The steamer Rohilla, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August.			
11	Benares s	Schonfeldt	Hamburg, June 17.
	Wiscombe Park sp	Johnston	New York, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

August 11.—Steamers Katoria, Gackwar, St. Marnock, Lindula and Shahjehan; ship Jura; and barque Quathalmba.

August 12.—Steamers Maharani and Urania.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

August.		
12	Nadir s	Calcutta.
13	Dunera s	Calcutta.
	Malda s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

August.		
14	Clan Macintosh s..	Liverpool.
	Eridan s	Colombo.
	Nowshera s	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 16.

From Glasgow.

Persia s—1 hogshead whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

City of Dundee s—10 cases, whisky, Jeejeebhoy Jehangir and Co.

From Liverpool.

Rufford Hall s—250 cases, school slates and 175 cases candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

From London.

Etona s—20 cases medicine, &c, M Amersey and Co; 60 cases oilmenstores, &c, Budroodin Nuzerally: 50 drums turpentine H S Adum and Co; 4 casks ink, A Esmaljee.

Formosa s—51 cases, portwine and sherry, Pestonjee Manecjee.

From Charente.

Rufford Hall s—250 cases brandy. H A Hormarjee.

From Antwerp.

Rheinfels s—17 cases earthenware, Jafferbhoy Sewjee.

From Marseilles

Singapore s—35 cases vermouth. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—35 cases matches, Owen and Okell.

From Rotterdam.

Formosa s—60 cases stillhock, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 16.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—40 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 3,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Idar s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 7,000 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co, Ld.

For Havre.

Kt Commander s—525 cwts ground nut cake Glade and Co.

For Marseilles.

Imaum s—5,025 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

Persia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,944 cwts mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 8,800 cwts wheat, 14,000 cwts mowraseed, 2,000 cwts ground nut, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,500 cwts gingellyseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Hydaspes s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Kerbella s—56 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

For Hongkong.

Marq Bacquehem s—75 bales twist, The Jamshed Manufacturing Co, Ld.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	67	34	56	13	54	93	53	38
Wednesday, August 15th	0	41	0	26	0	18	0	49
Total..	67	75	56	39	55	11	53	87
Total fall to August 16th, 1892	57	89	50	65	49	57	47	87
Total fall to August 16th, 1891	68	59	52	67	55	41	49	47

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 12th August, 1893:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	69	62	Baroda	36	83
Panjoo	60	11	Mehmadabad	35	10
Vaiturana	53	34	Ahmedabad	29	32
Palghur	63	33	Viramgam	15	22
Gholwad	58	95	Wadhwan	8	80
Daman	72	98	Dabhoi	38	13
Bulsar	53	87	Sevalia	39	10
Nausari	37	2	Godhra	36	17
Surat	37	73	Kharaghora	16	93
Kim	37	1	Simkhera	39	85
Broach	44	23	Dohad	29	84

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 11th Aug. 1893:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	54	17	Nasik	32	44
Raver	11	64	Deolali	29	21
Nimbhora	21	31	Ghoti	71	97
Bhadli	19	53	Nargaon	17	16
Jalgaon	18	9	Warangaon	19	85
Sirsoli	11	7	Hootgi	18	77
Mhasawad	18	68	Mohol	12	15
Maheji	23	17	Madha	12	45
Pachora	24	77	Barsi Road	12	85
Kajgaon	16	10	Kem	10	41
Naydongri	13	72	Jeur	10	23
Chalisgaon	15	80	Pomalwari	10	91
Nandgaon	14	10	Diksal	9	92
Munmar	16	47	Lonauli	157	34
Lasalgaon	22	31	Dhond	13	23
Khervadi	22	70	Talegaon	37	96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

Summary.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Delhi and Cawnpore and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are slight. Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been fresh at Deesa, Bhuj and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Calicut and 16 at Bhuj and Akola. The maximum temperature is above the normal in several places and the minimum temperature is 7° in defect at Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less clouded in all districts. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·18") and light to moderate showers at Deesa, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the whole of the West Coast is weak and no rain beyond scattered local showers is probable at present. The isobars indicate the probability of a depression to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay. The weather in the Madras Presidency is slightly influenced by the above depression and local showers are probable there. Elsewhere little or no rain is probable at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th August, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·1
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	243
Fall of Rain	0·49
Total fall during month	9·80
" " year	53·87
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 16th August	0·48

* From midnight to midnight.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c, leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one shilling Bottles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

1,000 YARDS FANCY SATEENS. ZEPHYRS and other Cotton Dress Materials, at Half-price, at LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY'S CLEARANCE SALE.

A LADY Highly recommends a GOVERNESS to young Children, or as Companion to a Native Lady. Address "B., No. 30," care of this Office.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co. Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WHY not Buy all your Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, Aerated Waters, Patent Medicines, &c., from PEARSE'S at Rates quite as Cheap, nay Cheaper than Market Prices?—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

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AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M.," care of this Office.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS.
FULL DETAILS OF THE
Three Days Rioting
IN THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
FRIDAY, AUGUST 18TH.
Copies should be ordered Early to prevent Disappointment.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
Albert Buildings, Fort.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged at 98½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower, at 107⅞. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was further reduced ⅛ per cent., to 3¾ per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 4 per cent. The price of Bar Silver further receded ¼d. to 33¼d. per oz.; but, in New York, the value of the metal was still nominal; demand Exchange on London being still quoted at 4·87 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £67 13-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, was put down 1-16d., say to 1s. 3⅛d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. 4⅝d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Americans; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d. for August-September deliveries, 4 13-64d. for December-January.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7½ cents per lb.; and September Futures were 11 points lower, at 7·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Our local market for the staple has been nominally open to-day; but the tone has been dull, and the only business reported is the purchase of 150 bales of Sheagaum by a Mill, at Rs. 185½ per candy. Prices, however, are quoted as before.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been closed to-day, dealers, apparently, being still deterred by late occurrences from assuming their usual transactions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:

Cotton	835	bales.
Wheat	6,978	cwts.
Linseed	1,731	"
Rapeseed	8,422	"
Castorseed	4,057	"
Rice	1,958	"

FREIGHTS.—This market has been nominally open to-day; but no fresh business has been reported. The feeling has been quiet, and previous rates have been quoted.

EXCHANGE rates opened this morning at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d. for Demand, ready, and at 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits for August delivery, 1s. 3 9-16d. to the end of the year, and 1s. 3⅜d. for 1894; but we have heard of little doing beyond a few resales of Bank Bills from the bazaar. The market has again been weak, and the only business, apparently, which attracts attention just now is in Bar Silver, which the bazaar still continues to deal in freely, which means a Demand for remittance from this side, while exports still hang fire; though everything is reported to be quiet again as far as the riots are concerned, we hear that orders cannot be executed, as the Hindu grain-dealers and others still absent themselves from their business and in many instances, are reported to have gone off to their country residences for a change after the anxious time they have been having lately. The market closed quiet, with ready rates as follows, Bank Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 3 5-16 for Transfer in 1894, and forward Credits at 1s. 9-16 to 5-8d.:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 3⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Credits	do.	......1s. 3¼d.	"
Francs	do.	......1·63⅛ to ¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and the price of Fours receded to 106 9-16 for Money and 106 7-16 for Account, at which level they remained until near the close, when a recovery of 1-16 per cent. took place, final rates having been 106⅝ and 106½ in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98½
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67 3-16
Bar Silver	33¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 15.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 16.

The mail steamer Rome, from Australia, and Malwa, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.

Communication with all places in Nicaragua except San Juan Del Sur interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	4	33 p.m.	15	9
Teheran	16	2	41 p.m.	...	28
Suez	16	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 16th August, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
" Madras	...	16	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 15.

10 p.m.	78·5

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	78·0
4 p.m.	77·8

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 10th August are as follows:—

In the month of June 1893.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	7,87,364	1,32,78,697	1,40,66,061
Exports	17,73,102	4,97,035	22,70,137
Net Imports	—9,85,738	1,27,81,662	1,17,95,924

To the end of the month of June 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	59,91,682	3,98,45,090	4,58,36,772
Exports	62,99,331	32,28,744	95,28,075
Net Imports	—3,07,649	3 66,16,346	3,63,08,697

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1893	29,73,955	67,95,719	97,69,674
To the end of the month of June, 1893 (Progressive)	35,01,941	1,66,41,694	2,01,43,635

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1893	23,66,018	68,00,025	91,66,043
To the end of the month of June, 1893 (Progressive)	33,66,362	1,52,00,066	1,85,66,428

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SUEZ.

DEATH.

OTTE—August 15, at Suez, on board the s. s. Poseidon, G. Otte. (By telegraph.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWSE—August 12, at Woodbourne House, Ootacamund, the wife of Major R T E Dowse, of a son.

SWINLEY—August 10, at Darjiling, the wife of G H Swinley of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—MARRETT—August 11, at Salem, Alexander Moore, Lieut. 6th Madras Infantry, third son of William Moore, Esq., M D, J P, of Moore Lodge, Kilrea, co., Antrim and of 67, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, to Catherine Mary Matilda, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major H R D Marrett.

DEATHS.

BLEAZBY—August 8, at Lahore, Lilian, the dearly loved youngest daughter of G B Bleazby, Financial Department.

HOBBS—August 9, at Chunar, after a long and painful illness, Charles Thomas Hobbs, late Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged 63 years and 2 months.

McCARRON—August 4, at Allahabad, of inflammatory croup, Georgie, the darling son of George and Rose McCarron, aged 5 years, 6 months and 12 days.

SCOTLAND—August 9, at Fatehgarh, Lindsay Graham, the beloved little son of Surgeon-Captain and Mrs D W Scotland, aged 10 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

THE aspect of affairs continues to improve. Retail shops are generally open, but the wholesale places of business, especially those belonging to Hindus in the Bhendy Bazaar and other Mahomedan quarters remain closed. A few of the mills have recommenced work, but the workmen generally refuse to return, still pleading the necessity of remaining at hand to protect their families until after Friday. The military and police arrangements continue unchanged. The return of confidence must in the nature of things be gradual, but there are symptoms that the mutual distrust of the lower orders of Mussulmans and Hindus is somewhat lessening. Nevertheless there is a constant exodus of Hindus from Mahomedan and of Mussalmans from the Hindu quarters. Great numbers of the Hindus are leaving the city and departing for their homes in the country, every train taking away hundreds of them with all their personal effects. This migration has for its chief purpose the placing of wives and children in safety in the ancestral village so that the bread-winners may return to their employment in Bombay. It is to be hoped that the appeal for peace and reconciliation circulated broadcast amongst both communities yesterday by the committee of leading native gentlemen will contribute to the return of public confidence and the general resumption of business.

THE place of honour in the July number of the *Edinburgh Review* is deservedly given to the discussion of the Tell Amarna Tablets, one of the most interesting archæological discoveries that have ever been made. The discovery of these tablets was not, like those made a few years ago at Hissarlik and Tiryns, due to the enthusiasm and industry and skill of any particular archæologist. The Tell Amarna Tablets were not discovered by deliberate exploration directed upon scientific principles, but were found accidentally by a peasant woman of Middle Egypt. There are in all over three hundred of these clay tablets. The greater number of them have gone to the Berlin Museum, and only eighty-two have been secured for England. They are made of clay, range from two to twelve or eighteen inches in length, and are covered with cuneiform writing. The whole of them have now been translated by Major Conder after two years' labour. His translation may be regarded as substantially correct. "There are still," says the *Edinburgh Review*, "differences of opinion as to the rendering of the more difficult passages; but as to the date and general contents there is now complete accord among all those who have a right to speak on the subject." Each tablet with one exception contains an official letter addressed to the King of Egypt about 1500 B. C. They are most of them written by Egyptian commanders or allies in Palestine, the majority of the inhabitants of which had at this time united in an attempt to throw off the Egyptian yoke; and they might therefore be fitly compared to despatches sent to the Governor-General of India during the Afghan war by Nott, Sale, or Shah Shujah. For Palestine at this time and for a thousand years later was a kind of Egyptian Afghanistan, being either an outlying province of the Egyptian Empire or a buffer between Egypt and the Assyrian and Babylonian Empires. A few of the letters in the collection are written by kings of Babylon and Assyria. One of them is from Amenophis III. to the King of Babylon. It must either be an office copy of the letter actually sent, or perhaps a letter that for some reason or other was never despatched to its destination. The correspondence taken as a whole throws a flood of light on the condition of that part of the world which was most civilised fifteen thousand years before the Christian era, and is especially valuable to the historian as enabling him to get a clear idea of the state of Palestine on the eve of the invasion of the country by the Israelites under Joshua, even if it does not directly refer to that invasion.

At the period of the world's history at which the Tell Amarna Tablets were written Egypt was still decidedly the greatest Empire in the civilised world. Its limits had not long before been extended by the conquests of Thothmes III. to the Euphrates and the borders of Armenia. The Assyrian world was divided between two kings independent of each other, one reigning at Babylon the other at Nineveh, neither of whom appears to have been powerful enough to rival the Egyptian Pharoah. Only two of the tablets are from the Assyrian kings of Nineveh. The correspondence with the Babylonian monarchs is more extensive and more interesting. It relates to marriage contracts between the two royal families. Amenophis III. of Egypt, the Sovereign who made himself immortal by constructing the twin colossi at Thebes and the greater part of the temple of Luxor, proposed to marry a daughter of Calimmasin, King of Babylon. Calimmasin, whose name is now restored to its place in history after having been forgotten for over three thousand years, objected to sending his daughter so far away, as he feared he might never see her again. His sister, he remarked, had been married into Egypt and he did not even know whether she was dead or alive. He also urged the fact that Babylonian custom obliged the Princesses to marry at home, and that there were no guards or chariots to conduct the bride in safety. To these excuses Amenophis replied that the King of Babylon's sister was alive and well and might be seen any day by the Babylonian Ambassadors, and as additional persuasive arguments he sent presents of gold, silver, stuffs, and unguents. After some years of negotiation the Babylonian Princess was sent to Egypt, and Calimmasin in his turn asked for an Egyptian Princess as his bride, promising a dowry of 3,000 talents. The Babylonian Princess who came to Egypt to marry Amenophis III. is called Irtabi in the Tell Amarna Tablets. She may perhaps be identified with that monarch's celebrated foreign Queen Thi or Taia, who, as is known from the Egyptian monuments, exercised great influence over her husband, and after his death got such complete control over the new King, her son Amenophis IV. that she introduced a number of foreign officials into his court and induced him to embrace and impose upon Egypt a new religion, called disk-worship by Rawlinson. From the same historian we hear that the inhabitants of Thebes were so disgusted at the religious innovation that the King transferred his court to Tell Amarna, and this transference explains how the letter tablets came to be stored in that city. It was no doubt on account of these matrimonial alliances between Calimmasin and Amenophis III. that Babylon refused to join in the great Hittite revolt against Egypt, which is proved by one of the Babylonian letters to have broken out in the reign of Amenophis III., and not, as Egyptian scholars have hitherto supposed, in the reign of his son.

It is this revolt that occasioned the writing of the larger number of the Tell Amarna Tablet letters. In most of them we find the friends of the Egyptians in Palestine and the commanders of Egyptian garrisons praying for reinforcements in men and chariots to enable them to make head against the Hittite and Amorite insurgents. In the days of Amenophis III., in spite of the architectural triumphs of his reign, Egypt was in a state of decline from a military and political point of view. It is a peculiar feature of interest in the Tell Amarna Tablets that they record reverses and are thus very different from the long series of real and imaginary victories detailed with wearisome monotony in the monuments of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylon. From the appeals for help they contain we learn, that Egypt was being gradually driven back by local insurrections from the acquisitions of territory made in Palestine and Syria in the victorious reign of Thothmes III. The Egyptians, however, were holding on stubbornly to the coast cities of Palestine that commanded the trade route to the north Their enemies in the north of Palestine were the Amorites and the Hittites, but in the south they and their friends had to encounter quite a different enemy, a mysterious people named the Abiri or Khabiri. Neither of these two transliterations of the name given in the tablets is very different from the name "Hebrew." But philologists love to connect words that are unlike in sound and spelling and ignore claims to relationship between words that seem like each other to the unphilological eye. Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Mr. Sayce refuses to identify the Abiri with the Hebrews. Major Conder, however, and the *Edinburgh Review* are of the contrary opinion, and incline to believe that the Abiri, against whom the King of Jerusalem and other petty kings in Southern Palestine prayed for Egyptian assistance, were really the Israelites under Joshua. Certainly the facts mentioned in the letters harmonise wonderfully well with the books of Joshua and Judges. The Abiri were victorious at Jerusalem, Gezer, Ascalon, Lachish, Ajalon, and Keilah, and so were the Israelites. The Abiri rebelled "as far as the land of Seir," and it was from Seir or Edom that the Israelites invaded Palestine. The Abiri are described as destroying the temples of the gods, and this is just what the conquering Israelites are sure to have done. Finally, the fact that Egyptian garrisons held the trade route along the sea coast, explains how it was that the Israelites chose the roundabout desert route instead of marching straight to their destination. Almost all the evidence to be derived from the perusal of the tablet letters seems to point to the conclusion that the Abiri were really the Israelites. The chief consideration left on the other side is the not unnatural inclination to look with suspicion on extremely tempting identifications. It seems almost too good to be true, that the world after the lapse of so many centuries should at last have brought before its notice an authentic account of the conquest of Canaan written from a Canaanite point of view.

THE Garhakhota Cattle Fair, the most important in the Central Provinces, is, we are informed by the provincial official *Gazette*, not only a fair where cattle and cloth are sold, but is also a depot where old and worn-out cattle are slaughtered, their hides roughly cured and their flesh "jerked" and tinned for export to Burma. The other product of the animals are turned at the same time to commercial account. As old and worn-out cattle they certainly render a very good account of themselves, but though they are of such commercial value they prove a positive bane to the people who gather together to tan their hides and "jerk" flesh into silver. The local municipality has proved incapable of making proper sanitary arrangements for the influx of people at fair times, cholera breaking out as a result, and spreading all over the Central Provinces. In several successive years therefore the fair had to be broken up. That this course might be obviated the Sanitary Commissioners and district officials inspected the locality and inquired into the folklore of the Fair at the same time. Their report is replete with interest. Mardan Singh, a Bundela Thakur chieftain, instituted the fair and granted the right to slaughter cattle to a family of Mahomedan Naths. They were to retain the meat, and receive one anna per bullock in return for making over the skin to the owner, showing as the Commissioner remarks that "thus early the need of leather showed the Hindu a method of evading his religious principles." Hindus now annually drive cattle to the Fair to be slaughtered, but the Gao Raksha, a Society for the Protection of the Cow has latterly been very active, and its chuprasis have deterred many a wavering Hindu from driving his cattle to the slaughter. It is a pity, adds the Commissioner, that the Hindus do not realise that it is much kinder to put such animals out of the world, than to prolong what must be for them a miserable existence. However it was not within the province of the officials, whose visit the report recounts, to interfere in this matter. Sanitation was the question to which they were directed to devote their attention, and this they effectually did. The slaughter-place is to be removed from the town and market; sites have been allotted for the several processes of curing hides, jerking meat, and boiling fat, and the scheme, which included the protection of the wells from pollution and the provision of all necessary arrangements for the health and comfort of the people, has proved successful. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces orders that the provisions of the scheme shall be strictly adhered to, confident that a great improvement in public health at Garhakhota and the prevention of disease throughout the provinces will be the result.

MR. GRENFELL has succeeded not only in depriving fifteen hundred electors of a representative, but in decreasing Mr. Gladstone's majority by two votes on a division. Hereford has always been changeable in its politics, and this being so, neither party has been able to treat its electorate of three thousand three hundred with indifference. In 1868 two Liberals sat for the borough, and in 1874 the representation was divided. In 1880 it returned Mr. Pulley, who has now regained the seat. At the 1885 election Mr. Pulley was again victorious by sixty-four votes, but at the election of the following year a Conservative candidate, Sir J. R. Bailey, secured the seat by a majority of two hundred and sixty-five votes. Mr. Grenfell's majority last year was a hundred and twenty-seven over Sir J. R. Bailey. He had represented Salisbury from 1880 to 1882, in which year he was unseated at a bye-election rendered necessary by his appointment as a Groom-in-Waiting. Again in 1885 he was returned for Salisbury, and last year he led a forlorn hope at Windsor. Mr. Grenfell resigned, we are told, because he objected to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster and to the policy of the Government in regard to the Indian currency question. But Mr. Grenfell is an enthusiastic sportsman rather than a politician, although he has sat in the House of Commons for the last thirteen years. He is personally popular with his neighbours at Taplow Court, where his wife's jewels proved so irresistible to some burglars operations "made a disagreeable little break upon his domestic peace." He is an ardent sporting man, is an old Oxford "oar," an athlete, and a daring swimmer. Not long ago he sculled from Oxford to London in a day, rowed across the English Channel, and among his other achievements, it is recorded that he twice swam Niagara.

LORD HARRIS has written to the Commandants of the different Volunteer Corps expressing his high sense of the invaluable services rendered by them during the recent riots.

TENDERS were invited by the Executive Engineer at the Presidency for the purchase of the premises in Hornby Road, known as the Cathedral High Schools. The day for opening the tenders was Tuesday last, when it was found that only one tender had been received, namely, that of the Oriental Life Assurance Company for Rs. 1,85,000. The offer will be disposed of hereafter.

WE hear that there is no foundation for the statement which appeared in the *Pioneer* last week that the Nizam personally desires the reinstatement of the Sirdar Diler Jung. No suggestion of the kind has been made to the Government of India on the part of his Highness.

ONE statement which has appeared regarding the Russian movements on the Pamirs, observes the Allahabad paper, must be rejected as too improbable altogether. It was contained in a letter from a traveller who had reached Marghilan in Ferghana, and was to the effect that Yanoff intended to place an outpost at Sarhad on the Upper Oxus. Now Sarhad is in Wakhan, which Russia, under the agreement of 1873, admitted to be Afghan territory; and as her claims to the regions in dispute are based on that agreement, she would never prejudice her case by a movement of this kind. The Russians, in fact, are hankering after Shignan and Roshan, or rather such parts as lie north of the Ab-i-Panjah, and they will do their best to get these, strengthening their claims by establishing outposts as far south as they can. If they were to move to Sarhad, where there is a small Afghan garrison, they would be breaking the very agreement on which they set such store. Of course a filibuster like Yanoff may adventure a good deal, but in the present instance he would be guilty of a piece of folly if he attempted to occupy Sarhad.

ALTHOUGH there is no evidence of any strong feeling or interest on the part of any section of the Indian populace such as would justify the appointment of the Hemp Drugs Commission, writes the *Pioneer*, it would appear that the inquiry is not to be stranded for want of people willing to give evidence. Several persons, of different shades of opinion, have, we hear, already tendered written statements and have expressed their readiness to be subjected to examination. The Commission, however, it is understood, have determined to devote themselves in the first place to collecting information as to the existing systems of excise in regard to hemp drugs in each Province, and to ascertaining precisely the objections that are taken to these systems. After this has been done they will proceed to the formal recording of evidence. This plan seems reasonable. The information now being collected will give method to the evidence taking, which in these cases is rather apt to run riot. We understand, moreover, that the Commission have issued a series of questions, which are being distributed to the Local Governments, which have to be answered by witnesses in writing before they can appear before the Commission for *viva voce* examination. It is expected that the Commission will visit the North-West Provinces before the close of the current month, and the written statements of those who entertain objections to the existing excise system should, therefore, be forwarded as soon as possible.

THE series of long distance competitions between Berlin and Vienna were closed recently by a flight of carrier pigeons. In Vienna, a correspondent says much interest is being felt in this competition, and the record which is looked forward to is eight hours. The fastest express does the journey in fifteen hours, but then there are the stoppages and the deviations from the straight line to be considered. Quite lately the Emperor's carrier pigeons have arrived from Reichenau, at the foot of the Semmering, after an hour's journey, whereas the fast trains take two hours.

LONDON Clubland is about to receive a very important accession in the Royal Societies Club, which will have for its chief aim the bringing together of members of the Royal and learned societies under the usual condition of club life. Membership is to be limited exclusively to Presidents, Members of Council, Fellows and Members of the principal Royal and Carned societies of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academies, together with the Presidents, Members of Convocation, Council and Professors of the Universities and various Royal Institutions. The club has already been joined by many of the most distinguished men in science, art, and literature, and forty societies are represented either by past presidents, vice-presidents, presidents, and members of council. The whole of the block No. 63, St. James's-street, occupying a commanding position on the west side, has been secured for the Club House, which will be be equipped in the very best style. It is expected that the club will be ready for occupation early in October. The club will contain an extensive lecture-room. The temporary offices are at 3, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S. W.

AN old woman has just died in a Vienna hospital whose history is worth recording. A Vienna correspondent tells us that when this woman was twenty-five years old and had been happily married three years her husband suddenly disappeared, and though he was sought by the police and advertised for, no trace of him was found. Thirty years later, the disappearance of her husband, Magdalene Wildhofer was entitled by the Austrian law to have her husband declared dead and to marry again. He was again advertised for, and as he did not come she married one who had long been her suitor. After two years' happiness the first husband, who was 68 years old at the time, returned, and the woman did not hesitate to let him take his old place, and had a judicial separation from her second husband, who perfectly understood that he must give way to prior rights, and withdrew. Frau Magdalene nursed her first husband faithfully until he died a few years ago, and she never heard of her second husband again.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HEREFORD ELECTION.

A CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Mr. Cook, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Hereford, by a majority of forty-four votes, having polled 1,504 against 1,460, polled by Mr. Pully, the Liberal candidate.

The vacancy took place by the resignation of Mr. Grenfell, the Liberal member who objected to the retention of Irish members at Westminster and to the policy of the Government in regard to the Indian Silver Question.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Although the award of the Behring Sea Commission upholds the British case, the arbitrators have made regulations for future sealing, which the Canadians resent, contending that it will give the Americans the practical monopoly of the sealing.

It is estimated that America will have to pay about one million and a-half of dollars as recompense for past seizures.

MASHONALAND AFFAIRS.

Advices from the Cape state that Sir Henry Loch has received another letter from Lobengula in which he has adopted a threatening tone.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

Cholera has appeared at Berlin.

RUSSIAN MINTS CLOSED.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 16.

A ukase has been issued by the Russian Government, closing the mints in Russia to silver, and forbidding the importation of foreign silver coins with the exception of Chinese.

THE THREE AND A-HALF CRORE LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

The average price of the loan was Rs. 96·21 per cent. the minimum of accepted tenders being Rs. 94-2. Tenders were received for 493 lakhs, the loan being thus much more than covered.

On the whole the operation was successful, though even better results were expected. Those who tendered at Rs. 97 and lower rates will make good profits, for the loan will probably rise to par shortly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT RE-ORGANISATION.

The P. W. D. Re-organisation Despatch has been received to-day, and is more favourable than was hoped. A part of the proposals of the Government of India has been sanctioned, but some points have to be re-considered. The scheme will not, therefore, be postponed for some little time.

Another important Despatch has also been received in the Public Works Department, from the Secretary of State, regarding the encouragement of private enterprise in Indian railway construction. The terms offered are very favourable for the construction of feeder lines to existing railways which will be worked and maintained by the parent lines at a maximum of 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. This is 7 per cent. better than the rate of working on the commercial portions of the North-Western Railway, whose working absorbs 57 per cent. of the gross receipts. Rebate will also be allowed up to 10 per cent. in interchanged traffic.

With these liberal terms a stable exchange only is wanting to ensure a free flow of English capital into India. English capitalists do not, however, appear to believe in the stability of Indian currency, for the new loan only floated at 96·2, whereas if currency, were stable there should be no reason why it should not stand at 108.

AFFAIRS AT KHELAT.

Everything is reported quiet at Khelat. There are no signs of any further disturbance.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tupper will probably officiate shortly for Mr. Cuningham in the Foreign Department.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the Government has finally decided against Mr. Kirby's railway scheme. The question is still being considered by the Bombay Government.

THE RENT OF THE RUBY MINES.

The Secretary of State has replied on the subject of further suspension of the rent of the Ruby Mines Company in Burma, pending investigations. His views are confidential.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT BAREILLY.

Final sanction has been accorded to the holding of a camp at Bareilly, between the 1st and 31st January, composed of the following troops :—2nd Bengal Lancers, 1st Bengal Hampshire Regiment, 2nd Bengal Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 2nd Bengal Essex Regiment, 11th Bengal Infantry, 39th Garhwal Rifles, and 1st Bengal and 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

PAY ACCOUNTS OF BRITISH TROOPS ON FIELD SERVICE.

The Government have approved of the proposals of the committee, which assembled to frame the rules and forms for submission of pay accounts of British troops on field service, and they will shortly be published in the India Army Circulars. The Secretary of State has ruled that extra duty pay at three shillings six pence a day is still admissible to regimental officers performing duties of acting paymasters of a regiment, on the voyage to and from India.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

On Thursday at the council meeting Sir David Barbour will move that the Bill to amend the Excise Act be postponed to the next meeting.

Sir Alexander Miller will move for leave to introduce the Bill to make provision for certain matters connected with the Tributary Mahals of Cuttack.

Sir Philip Hutchins will beg leave to introduce the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Dacoity Bill.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 16.

Dr. Lingard is now at Naini Tal completing the arrangements for the establishment of a new Bacteriological Laboratory, in the Kumaon Hills.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite has deferred his departure from Azamgarh until Friday, in order to have more time for investigating personally crop cases arising out of the recent riots.

RUSSIAN OUTPOSTS.

The Russians have now good communication with their outposts in the direction of Herat and Merv-Kushk post. The road, which is two hundred and five miles leng and has fourteen changing stations, was opened some little time ago.

RAILWAY PROMOTERS IN SIMLA.

There has been quite an influx of railway promoters into Simla lately. Among those who have visited the summer capital, there has been Mr. James Currie, head of the firm of Messrs. McHinch and Co. and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi. He is presumably interested in the latest scheme for giving Karachi more direct communication with the Punjab by way of Bhatinda.

CAMPS-OF-INSTRUCTION.

The following camps-of-instruction have been finally approved :—Calcutta, 30th December to 20th January, the 43rd Field Battery Royal Sussex Regiment, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and 6th and 16th Bengal Infantry ; Meerut, 10th November to 9th December, 31st and 51st Field Batteries, 5th Dragoon Guards, 5th Lancers and 6th Bengal Cavalry, Royal West Kent Regiment, a Company of Sappers and Miners, the 29th Punjab Infantry and 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles; Sirhind District, manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Umbala 1st to 13th January, "A" and "H" Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, 18th Hussars, Derbyshire Regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the 32nd Pioneers.

THE TRIAL OF THE HIMALAYA BANK OFFICIALS.

The enquiry by the Magistrate at Dehra Dun into the charges made by the Public Prosecutor against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank was resumed to-day, being the sixth day.

Sells was re-sworn and examined as to his knowledge of the directors, and dates of their appointment and handwritings. He identified a book containing the minutes and proceedings of the shareholders and directors' meetings beginning with a preliminary meeting of shareholders in April, 1874, and continuing until the last meeting of the shareholders held on 8th July, 1891. He proved the handwriting and signatures of the minutes of the various meetings therein recorded. The last meeting recorded in the books was on 20th July, 1883, and the next meeting of the directors was held on 9th April, 1890, as recorded in the new minute-book. He proved from the establishment book, manager's accounts, and assistant manager's pay and house-rent. He proved the power of attorney by the directors appointing Mr. Greenway, manager, dated 19th May, 1890. He proved the minutes of the shareholders' meeting, at which the directors were from time to time appointed and re-appointed. At the meeting in April, 1875, the shareholders and the authorised directors declared an ad-interim dividend. Witness proved many other resolutions of the directors, some restricting powers to the manager and officiating managers to grant loans and overdrafts. Witness next proved the resolutions passed by the directors in April and May after Moss' departure on leave with a view of introducing reforms in the management and some votes by Munton of the matters to be brought forward for discussion at the general meeting of the shareholders to be held in the end of April 1890. He proved from the daily balance book cash and bills held on certain dates in May 1890. The directors at one time hardly ever came to the Bank, but afterwards came frequently. Besides the regular meetings once a week or once a fortnight one or other came nearly every day. After the board meeting on the 19th April, 1890, Greenway said that the directors were very wrath at what they had discovered as to the state of the accounts, and had asked him why certain accounts were unsecured. He said he did not know. He proved minute questions by directors to Moss. When the court rose the Public Prosecutor was engaged in proving that the advertisement in the *Pioneer* of the payment of dividend for the first half of 1890 was issued from the Bank.

THE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 16.

The assault-at-arms announced to take place from the 22nd to the 26th instant has been postponed owing to the troops being employed in Bombay. A further date will be duly notified.

"NAGPANCHMI" AT POONA.

The Nagpanchmi festival passed off quieter than was expected. The police had taken every precaution to prevent disturbance aided by the military force. Two armed police were stationed near all shrines, temples, and the chief points. Small bodies of the Poona Horse, under Lieutenant Newnham ; and a Native Infantry under Lieutenant Williams occupied the posts of the different parts of the city.

Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, was seated at the police post, at Narain Peit. Half a company of the K. O. Y. L. I., under Captain Griffiths, were stationed in the centre of the Connaught Market, and half a Company of the 4th N. I., at Darulwala Bridge, under Lieutenant Riddle. Mr. Charles, Collector of Poona, and Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by a mounted escort, traversed the principal parts of the city during the afternoon.

In the evening the numerous processions passed peacefully along except in the streets near the temples where locomotion was impossible. All attempts to congregate were prevented. The troops in Poona and Kirkee are confined to the garrison, and the mob which appeared astonished at first, gained confidence, moving about freely. The arsenal and other places are, however, still guarded by the Poona Horse and the native troops. The authorities state they do not apprehend any disturbance.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Station Staff Officer, Delhi has been appointed also Contonment Magistrate at that station.

LIEUTENANT G. H. LAWRENCE, East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed to the Central India Horse on probation for she Staff Corps.

QUARTERMASTER W. NORRIS, Suffolk Regiment has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, which he will join about the middle of September next.

LIEUTENANT E. M. JACKSON, of the 28th Madras Infantry, has appointed Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling at the Central School, Poona, for the season 1893-94.

A **NON-COMMISSIONED** officer of Royal Artillery, recently bitten by a mad dog at Madras, has been despatched at Government expense to Paris, for treatment in the Pasteur Institute.

THE Government of India sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 40,000. in the current year, to meet extra expenditure likely to be incurred in connection with the special service at Khelat.

COLONEL C. G. CAUTLEY, Military Accounts Department, vacated the Pay Examinership, Madras, on the 8th instant, on attaining 52 years of age, and will remain in India for the present.

IT has been decided that a Second-Lieutenant on the Unattached list is not eligible for transfer from one Army Corps to another, but may be allowed to exchange *after* he has been finally admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 36,800 for the construction of certain new roads and the metalling of portions of the existing roads in the Quetta Cantonment, the works being carried out as funds become available.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FRANKFORT, commanding the Lahore District, and Major H. C. Wylly, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generrl for Musketry, have been granted sixty days and ninety days' privilege leave, respectively; and Lieutenant F. H. Moline, East Surrey Regiment, four months' leave to England on medical certificate.

THE Government of India have been pleased to decide that the rules lately published in India Army Circulars regulating the grant to officers and men of the Royal Artillery of working pay for moving heavy, ordnance, &c., apply equally to officers and men of Garrison Artillery in India. The provisions of the Army Circular in question are to be applied to all claims preferred since the 1st Decemeber 1891.

THE leave granted to Lieutenant W. B. Hickie 28th Punjab Infantry, is extended by two months ; and Captain R. M. O. Glynn, Middlesex Regiment, and Lieutenant A. R. Burrowes, Royal Irish Fusiliers, have obtained extensions of leave to the 2nd October and 28th November next, respectively. Surgeon-Captain H. N. Thompson, Medical Staff, remains at home on extended leave till 7th December next ; and Captain R. D. Pyrke, Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been granted leave to date of retiremene.

THE Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Madras, was to leave Ootacamund on the 11th instant, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Military Secretary and two Aides-de-Camp, on an extended tour, *via* Raichore to Secunderabad, where he will arrive on the 13th August, and remain until the 29th August, when he will proceed to Bellary, leave that station on the 2nd September for Belgaum, where he will arrive on the 3rd idem, and will leave on the 6th for Bamgalore, arriving on the 7th September. Leaving on the 16th for Calicut, he will remain until the 19th September ; stay at Cannanore to the 21st and return by way of Malapuram and Bodanore, arriving at Wellington on the 25th September and remaining there until the 29th idem.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the Commander-in-Chief's proposal to place a sum of 2,000 rupees at the disposal of the District Recruiting Officer at Amritsar, for the purpose of paying rewards to reservists, pensioners and native soldiers on leave, who may bring in suitable Sikh recruits for enlistment. This is to be tried as an experimental measure, and the rewards are to be paid only for men enlisting in the infantry and mountain artillery of the Bengal Presidency, the amount being in proportion to the stamp of man brought in, as is done in the case of Gurkhas. It is not considered necessary to offer these rewards for the cavalry or Burma local regiments. A report is to be submitted in the early part of the coming cold season as to the success of the plan, and the question whether it should be continued permanently will then be considered.

A **REMARKABLE** piece of bowling in a cricket match is reported from Sialkote. Pipe Major Sutherland, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, took six wickets in one over. Each of the first three balls accounted for a batsman being clean bowled, the hit from the fourth delivery was caught by Sutherland, and the fifth and sixth balls took two more wickets clean bowled. We believe the feat is without a parallel. The match was played between the Sergeants of the XIth. Hussars and the Sergeants of the Station, the former winning by six wickets.

THE *Madras Times* learns that the vacancy in the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment caused by the recent retirement of the Rev. J. Mills Walker, Senior Chaplain, will not be filled up by an appointment to the Madras establishment, but goes to the provision of a clergyman for the European congregation at Trevandrum under the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin. Three of the Madras Chaplaincies have also been transferred to the Rangoon Establishment : the strength of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment is therefore now permanently reduced to 36 Chaplains.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND will take with him as Native Attache Khan Bahadur Ibrahim, lately belonging to the police. He is an officer of wide experience, who accompanied the late Sir Douglas Forsyth on his mission to Yarkand, on which occasion he visited Wakhan and the Upper Oxus. He was employed in Kabul during 1879-80 and again on the Afghan Boundary Commission, and was sent on special duty to Kabul on another occasion. He retired from the service about five years ago.

THE question whether a separate medical officer should be allowed for the Madras Infantry Depot at Pallaveram is still under the consideration of the Government of India. If it be decided to allow one, the collateral question of making the appointment equivalent as regards pay and allowances to to the charge of a Native Regiment, will be considered separately.

THE proposed extension of Act V. of 1884 of Madras to certain villages forming part of the Schedule Districts in the Ganjam Agency, is now under the consideration of the Legislative Department. Tho Foreign Extradition and Jurisdiction Act is indefinitely postponed. It will, however, probably be introduced into Council during the Simla Session with the Fugitive Criminals Surrender Bill.

KOLOMAN Balas, the Hungarian violinist, has' says a Vienna correspondent, sent to his friends at home an enthusiastic account of his treatment at the English Court during the Royal Wedding. After the dinner, during which he played, a group assembled round him, in which the most conspicuous figures were King Christian, the Prince of Wales, and the Cezarewitch. Each of them asked for something different and Balas complied with all in turn. The Prince of Wales first heard him when he was spending a week with the late Crown Prince Rudolf, in Transylvania, when both were so unlucky as not to meet a single bear. The Prince asked Balas to play all the Crown Prince's favourite airs, and was much overcome as he listened to them. The most cheerful airs were those which the King of Denmark asked for. The Cezarewitch told Balas to send him at St. Petersburg some copies of the May Polka he composed for the Duchess of York.

A **SOMEWHAT** remarkable work has just been published by the Mechitaristen congregation in Vienna, in honour of the episcopal jubilee of the Pope Leo XIII. It is a handsomely printed volume, containing reproductions in nearly fifty occidental and oriental languages of the prayer "O Lord, who blessest them," from the liturgy of St. John Chrysostom. Among the tongues into which this prayer has been translated for the work are Romany, by the Archduke Joseph (a member of the Gypsy Lore Society, and the finest Romany scholar living); Volapuk, by its inventor, Herr J. M. Schleier; Welsh, by Professor Rhys; Irish, by Mr. S. H. O'Grady ; and Gaelic, by Professor Mackinnon.

NEWS of serious import has reached the *Baluchistan Gazette*, from Zhob. It appears that an Overseer named Kelley of the Military Works Department and a sowar have been shot dead by a small party of Pathan Ghazis near a place called Mogul Kot in the Zhob Division. The deceased Kelly, it is stated was out looking after certain works in the District and had a sowar as an escort, when both these were fired on and killed. Kelly had only recently joined the service after passing the Upper Subordinate's Examination at Roorkee. He was only twenty-two years of age. Up to this no information has been received as to whether the culprits have been arrested. We think it extremely unwise to allow a young and inexperienced hand to enter the country full of dangerous miscreants with only a single sowar as an escort. On the whole, we think, Muharram is a bad time for Europeans to tour about among the Pathans in the District, unless they were well guarded. The deceased Arthur Kelly was the son of Captain Kelly of the Ordnance Department at Ferozepore. He had joined the service in Beluchistan only two years ago. His body was brought to Fort Sandeman a few days ago for interment. Another account received of the outrage states that the deceased was killed by shots fired by the wazirs who are under the Punjab Government. The waziris are always quarrelling, and on seeing a European with only a single sowar took mean advantage of his unpreparedness. The matter, we hear, has been referred to the Punjab Government.

MR. BRODIE complains of the reading books he meets with while inspecting schools in the South-Western Division of England. "In the older classes," he says, "continuous narratives are needed, such as Wood on Natural History, better geographical works, not so bristling with proper names, and much better histories, not such paste-and-scissors compilations as publishers force on us. A good simple history of England, written in the style of Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather,' would be a boon. But Scott was Scott, and unless some one with his genius, or its nearest resemblance, 'the infinite capacity for taking pains,' can write it for us, we must go on expecting. 'Robinson Crusoe' is an immortal tale, but a bad reading book, with its long involved sentences, parenthesis within parenthesis, and the answering clause to the first assertion often not reached till a quarter of a page or more has been read."

THERE has just been reprinted and put in circulation a broadsheet bearing the title "The English Mercurie," purporting to be "published by authorities for the prevention of false reportes." It is dated "Whitehall, July 23rd, 1588," and gives an account of the repulse of the Spanish Armada. This production, of which the British Museum possesses four drafts in manuscript and three printed numbers, at one time had considerable vogue, being, as Mr. Fox-Bourne states in his admirable work on "English Newspapers," accepted genuine by Chalmers and other antiquaries. But as far back as 1839 it was shown by Thomas Watts to be a concoction. It bears proof of this in its earliest line, which announces that "earlie this Morninge (July 23rd) arrived a messenger at Sir Francis Walsingham's Office, with Letters of the 22nd from the Lorde High Admiral on board the the Ark-Royal," This, it will be seen, was pretty smart work for a messenger journeying to London before the days of steam.

As a stamp-collector, the Duke of York must have been pleased with the present he received on the occasion of his wedding from the Philatelic Society. No money was subscribed by his philatelic colleagues, but all were invited to give out of their private stores a few rare stamps to make up a collection for presentation. Time, it appears, did not allow of communication with members resident in far distant lands, yet the promoters of the movement were fortunate in finding that upwards of one hundred members responded to the invitation. In making the arrangements care was taken to ensure, as far as possible, that the stamps included in the present should be such as would be acceptable additions to the Duke's collection. That collection has by this means gained an accession of 1,500 specimens, mostly unused and in fine condition, which have been mounted in a handsome volume containing a suitable inscription. Thus it comes about that the Duke is now the proud possessor of the first Indian half-anna and one-anna stamps, of two fine copies of the Canadian sixpenny "imperforate" on wove and laid papers, of surcharged Ceylon stamps, and many other eagerly sought after treasures.

A **FURTHER** step has been taken in the reconstitution of the French Colonial Army. The Senate, confirming its vote of June 9, has adopted, in a second deliberation, the proposals almost as they were voted by the Chamber last February. The measure is largely a political and electoral expedient, as General Billot told the Senate, for, by adopting the principle of exclusive voluntary enlistment for the colonial troops, the detested *mauvis numeros* are done away with, and the deputies who have secured this concession, which will be dear to the *bourgeois* mind will present themselves under favourable circumstances to their constituents. General Loizillon stoutly combated the plan, in case of a deficiency of enlistments, of embodying volunteers from the Army who have served more than one year with the colours ; but Admiral Rieunier replied, with effect which convinced the senators, that, without this resource, it would be practically impossible to complete the effective of the colonial troops. Further, in case of necessity, appeal will be made to the foreign legion. The next question of whether the troops should be attached to the Ministry of War or of Marine has been deferred ; but the project of creating a special portfolio for the Colonies has not been abandoned.

SIR EVELYN WOOD'S sixth "Achievement of Cavalry" in the *United Service Magazine* recounts in vivid and telling language the story of Von Bredow's famous charge (August 16, 1870) against the guns and infantry formed on the ridge north of the Vionville-Rezonville road, whereby his six squadrons relieved the overpowered German left flank, and, by wrecking six batteries and four battalions, checked the advance of the 3rd French corps. That Von Bredow led his men with splendid determination and remarkable success is manifest ; but Sir Evelyn has no doubt that the pace was too hurried and that the horses were unnecessarily distressed before he closed on the enemy. "The instructions given were partly the cause of the heavy loss incurred, for had the brigade been rallied to its right after it had ridden through the infantry a greater portion of it might have got back. It is difficult to excuse the senior general on the spot for not supporting Von Bredow, as the 6th Cavalry Division was close at hand." Sir Evelyn believes that, if the devoted brigade had been supported, some of the 42 guns it wrecked would have been brought back to Vionville, and probably with half the loss actually suffered. That loss was about 54 per cent. The cavalry arm is indebted to Sir Evelyn Wood for his admirable exposition of some of its most brilliant achievements.

THE rising at Rio Grande do Sul seems to have ended impotently afloat. Admiral Wandelkolk, after remaining two days outside the bar of the port in the insurgent steamer *Jupiter*, was pursued by the gunboats *Cananea* and *Republica*, and overtaken off Santa Catarina. He was outmatched and resistance was useless. He, therefore, surrendered at discretion, finding it hopeless to get ashore, and with other prisoners, has been carried to Rio de Janeiro for trial. He seems to have calculated the sufficiency of his means to his ends with very small ability, and doubtless will pay dearly for his temerity. The insurgent gunboat *Camocin* was surrendered with the *Jupiter*, whose consort, the *Italia* has also been captured by an Uruguayan gunboat.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S address to the London Chamber of Commerce the *Army and Navy Gazette* considers to be one of the most note-worthy of recent utterances upon the naval problem. Lord Charles knows his subject, and how to handle it, thoroughly well, and we are glad that, before going on full-pay, a situation in which, as he playfully said, no man should "go about the country finding fault with the Admiralty," he had the opportunity of speaking his mind to the representatives of the most powerful commercial community in the world. As a matter of fact, he found no fault with the Admiralty ; it was to an increase of expenditure upon naval defence that his remarks were directed. Lord Charles told his hearers that he did not forget how, when, with others, he tried to induce the Government of the day to add ships to the Navy, to the value ot 20 millions, he failed to make any impression either upon the Government or the country, until the help of the Chamber of Commerce had first been secured. We are sure that the same help will not be wanting in the future. The very

THE first-class torpedo-gunboat *Antelope* was successfully launched at Devonport on July 12, the ceremony being performed by Miss Florence Crocker, daughter of the chief constructor, in the presence of Admiral Sir Algernon Lyons, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and Lady Lyons, Rear-Admiral Sir Robert H. M. Molyneaux, Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard, Mr. G. Crocker, Chief Constructor, Captain A. L. Douglas, Captain Bosanquet, Flag-Lieutenant Harbord, Fleet-Surgeon Dobbyn, and others. The *Antelope* is a steel-built twin-screw vessel, of 810 tons displacement, having engines of 3,500 indicated horse-power (built by Yarrow), which are intended to give a speed of 19·25 knots. The length of the *Antelope* is 230 feet, her beam 27 feet, and her draught 8ft. 9in. Her armament will consist of two 4·7-in. quick-firing guns and four 3-pounders, and she will have three torpedo ejectors. The vessel is far advanced, her boilers and auxiliary engines being already placed in her, and she is expected to be completed in October.

BY the death of Herr Arthur Kube, in his thirty-eighth year, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses resident in the city of Berlin are made happy in their old age by a legacy of from five to six millions of marks. Herr Kube, in leaving this amount of capital to the city, desires that an institution shall be founded for old schoolmasters and schoolmistresses whose pensions are not sufficient to maintain them as their positions demand. The recipients of this charity must be Protestants. The two sisters of the testator, with other relatives, receive legacies of the interest of this sum, and after their deaths their shares will go to swell the capital in the hands of the Berlin magnates.

AMONG those who obtained the Cross of the Legion of Honour on July 14 was M. Thirion. It was a tardy reward for services rendered as long ago as the great war of 1870. M. Thirion was at the time cure of a small village on the frontier, and one evening as he was returning from his rounds he heard sounds which turned out to be the groans of a man who was lying seriously hurt by the side of a batterd balloon. The injured man, who had just strength enough to ask whether he was still in France, was an emissary of the Defense Nationale, who had been sent to Belgium to buy arms. His balloon had been damaged by the fire of the Germans at Verdun, but he had managed to continue his journey further. When he had been removed to the cure's house he confided to him that he was the bearer of about eight million francs and numberless letters. The money and the letters were safely taken across to Belgium by M. Thirion, who also made away with the fragments of the balloon. The next day a German major appeared at the house, and as soon as the wounded man had sufficiently recovered he was sent as a prisoner of war to Coblenz, though all proofs of his offence had been destroyed and M. Thirion stoutly maintained that he was a relation whom he was nursing. The bestowing of the Cross on M. Thirion was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony at Verdun, in which the civil and ecclesiastical authorities took part.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

PEACE MORE FIRMLY RE-ESTABLISHED.

CONTRARY to the gloomy anticipations of some people who feared an outbreak in connection with the Nagpanchmi festival, the peace of Bombay has been steadily maintained,and was more firmly re-established yesterday. A more unerring indication of returning confidence could not be found than was observable yesterday in the unconcerned manner in which Hindu and Mahomedan women were moving about in the public streets. Even at Bellasis Road, in the vicinity of the Hindu temple, dedicated to the worship of serpents, this proof of returning confidence was noticeable, and Hindu and Mahomedan women moved about the locality without fear or restraint. Groups of excitable people might have been observed in isolated streets, but this fact must be attributed to the circumstance that the many thousands of mill-hands still refuse to return to their work, and thus impose a duty upon their adversaries to keep at home with a view to protect their families and relations from possible harm in case of a disturbance. Proceeding yesterday from the Arthur Crawford Market northward, general peace was observable in the public streets,the shops being all open, except those of some Hindus in the neighbourhood of the Juma Musjid, and those of the piece-goods dealers in the Mulguldas, the Muljee Jaitha, and the Lukhmidas Khimjee Cloth Markets. Further up, going towards the Moombadevi Road, it appeared that the dealers in ornaments and jewels, who had opened their shops in the early part of the day on Tuesday, had re-closed them, replying to the assurances of the police authorities that they feared to keep them open until the Mahomedan prayer-meeting to-morrow (Friday) had passed off peacefully.

Further evidence of returning confidence was afforded by a large crowd which had gathered in the thoroughfare leading to the Juma Musjid yesterday afternoon ; and it was worthy of note that, although the crowd was composed of perfectly inflammable material, Hindus and Mahomedans mixed up promiscuously, there was not the slightest sign of disturbance. The crowd were listening to a *battaki* that was beaten, an ancient style of a police proclamation, to the effect that all the troops will remain in Bombay until perfect order was restored, and that law-abiding citizens need not entertain any apprehensions of a further disturbance of the peace.

Proceeding onward in the direction of Colsa Moholla, a Mahomedan quarter, one could observe that the idle groups of men in the street were very much thinner than on previous occasions, showing that many of them had returned to their usual avocations. In Bhendy Bazaar, although the shops of Hindoo retail dealers in piece-goods continued partially closed, one could not fail to be struck at the gratifying anomaly of Hindoo customers sitting and making purchases at the shops of Mahomedans. As remarked on a previoue occasion, all was quiet in the public streets northward of the Jamsetjee Hospital. Business was being done peacefully in the Hindu and Mahomedan shops which adjoined each other, and the social amenities which one neighbour might expect of another were freely interchanged.

One obstacle to a speedy re-establishment of confidence has been the refusal of many thousands of mill-hands to return to their work. The refusal was natural yesterday because of the Nagpanchmi festival, which is always kept as a holiday. But the determination not to return to the mills will be adhered to to-day and to-morrow. The men say that they are afraid of leaving their families unprotected in their absence, if they returned to work at the mills. It is stated that they will return to work on Saturday if nothing occurs in the meantime. Yesterday, however, two mills at Byculla, and two at Chinchpoogly, had their chimneys smoking, and the hands employed in them had returned to work.

THE TEMPLE DEDICATED TO SERPENTS.

Early this morning the Collector, Mr. Campbell, Superintendent Brewin, and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Abdool Ali, accompanied by a large force of European and Native Infantry, and a party of the 2nd Lancers proceeded to the temple at Nagdevi, where the fair is usually held in the morning. Everything there was perfectly tranquil and people did not congregate in any numbers. The same precautions were taken at Bellasis Road during the afternoon, but no untoward incident took place and the fair was abandoned and the forces were withdrawn before five o'clock. The Hindus exhibit the most diffidence about returning to business, and in a number of cases traders have refused to open their shops until Saturday, particularly those in the cloth market. If Friday passes over without incident, as seems probable, all will be well, and confidence completely restored.

A BASELESS REPORT.

There is no ground for the statement in a petition to the Governor from some timid people in the Bhuleshwar Ward that an organised attack is to be made on the two temples in that district. It is as well to state this authoritatively as some of the Vernacular papers have supposed that the assertion in question had some basis of fact to rest upon. It was only one of a thousand of many reports equally baseless.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The following is the text of the notice issued to all communities at the instance of the meeting held on Tuesday, in the Municipal Office, under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Acworth. Twenty-five thousand copies have been distributed, 15,000 in Marathi, 5,000 in Guzerati, and 5,000 in Urdu :—

"We, the undersigned members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of this City consider it our duty to impress upon our respective co-religionists the necessity of recognizing that they are bound to live in peace and harmony under the ægis of the benign British Government. Any disturbance of the peace of the city can only result in the loss of life and injury to themselves, and brings no good to anybody. We therefore implore our co-religionists to forget all that has been done on either side, and let the relations of peace and harmony, which have existed between them so long find sway among them again. We can assure them that life and property in the City will continue to be guarded by the civil and military forces as it is being so admirably done at present. It is for the benefit of all of us therefore, now to return to our peaceful avocations, and we again implore all classes of the people to help in maintaining the peace and quiet of the city."

(Signed)—Haji Cassum Joosub, Vurjivandass Madhowdass, Hurkisondass Narotumdass,Fazulbhoy Visram, Vizbhoocandass Atmaram, Haji Ibrahim Patel, Chuttoorbhooj Morarji, Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Aga Abdul Hussain Shirazi, Damodhur Tapidass, and Amiroodeen Tyabjee.

DEPUTATION TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Yesterday morning, a deputation of some twenty native merchants, dealing in copper and twist, proceeded to the Pydhownee Police Station and waited upon Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner. They thanked him for the great favour shewn them by the Sircar, the police, and the military authorities in preserving their lives and properties during the riots. They also expressed their thankfulness to Mr. Hajee Cassum Mitha, of Colsa Moholla, for the protection he had been the means of affording them and to their places of business in the Marwaree Bazaar and Abdul Rehman Street. It was, they said, owing to his exertions, and the presence of the police and the military, that their properties were saved from being looted or ransacked by the rioters. They said that a feeling of uneasiness still prevailed, and that the Sircar and the police would greatly add to this obligation by placing a military guard at their places of business in Abdul Rehman Street and Juma Musjid Street. Mr. Acworth, in reply, assured the deputation that there was no cause whatever to entertain further apprehensions regarding their safety, as they were within very easy reach of the military at Pydhownee, and that every protection would be afforded them if they were interfered with. The deputation were satisfied with Mr. Acworth's assurances, and left after according him their heart-felt thanks. Mr. Hajee Cassum Mitha, the gentleman above mentioned, afterwards went into the Marwaree Bazaar and adjacent streets, where he tried to inspire confidence and persuaded the shop-keepers to open their shops and resume their business. Mr. Hajee Cassum has, we learn, been supplying food to the sepoys of the Native Regiments, Hindus as well as Mahomedans, stationed in different quarters in the native town during the riots.

INSTANCES OF GENEROUS NATURE.

Eight Mahomedan women and two men, who were well nigh falling victims to the violence of Hindu rioters at Girgaum,on Saturday, were afforded shelter in the house of a Hindu residing in their neighbourhood, not without much danger to himself and his family. The Hindu had the generous nature to feed them at his own expense in the interval. Yesterday on a report of the matter being made to Superintendent McDermott, he proceeded to the house with Inspector Briscoe, and had the men and women sent, under a protective guard, to the Mahomedan quarters. At the outbreak of the riots, on Friday last, a hundred Hindu workmen, employed in Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy's factory, near the Mogul Imambarra, County Jail Road, were unable to leave the premises from fear of the Mahomedan rioters in the locality. Mr. Adumjee afforded them shelter in the factory, and provided food for them at his own expense, until on a report being made to Superintendent McDermott, the men were extricated in two batches from their very awkward position in the factory. Mr. McDermott received a report yesterday that three Mahomedans had concealed themselves in the shrine of Mama Arjani, situated in the sea, off the Mahaluxmee Vellard, having escaped the notice of the Hindoo rioters who stormed the shrine on Saturday morning last ; that the men were starving, and were in a very pitiable condition. Mr. McDermott, accompanied by Inspector Briscoe, proceeded to the shrine after wading through the water, and on reaching the spot, found the men concealed in a corner in a very helpless state. They were removed from the shrine and sent under a guard to the Mahomedan quarter.

WORK IN THE DOCKS.

At 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday, all labourers had returned to work at the Prince's and Victoria Docks. They were escorted to the docks by blue-jackets and the police from Khetwady and other localities. The work in the docks was going on as usual.

PRISONERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Dastur ordered about thirty rioters to be released on bail yesterday. The following are the names of those who have been admitted to bail:—Teckchand Dhuramdass, Khoja Moolji Noormahomed, Gajanand Atmaram, Sridhar Balvant, Arjoon Sakaram, Nursey Vithul, Moreshwar Dolatya, Hajee Adum Latiff, Issa Abdulla, Hassam Juma, Madhu Sakaji, Anandrao Balkrishna, Datoo Jeewaji, Ramkrishna Babaji, Ramchandra Mukand, Gunpat Kaliram, Narayan Vithal, and several others. Three of the prisoners were represented by Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, one by Mr. Brown of the firm of Messrs. Brown and Moir, and one by Mr. Hemming.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS TO THANA.

According to the directions of Mr. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, about 780 of the Bombay rioters, mostly Mahomedans who had been sent to prison, were transferred yesterday morning from Bombay to the Thana Jail. They were escorted shortly before 8 a.m. by a detachment of the 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, consisting of sixty rank-and-file, under the command of Captain Ember, and a party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, from the Common Jail and the House of Correction to the Byculla Railway Station, whence a special train conveyed them to Thana ; and they were all safely lodged in the Thana Jail. Mr. Filgate, the Inspector-General of Prisons, accompanied the train to Thana, where Mr. Sinclair, the Collector of the District, had made arrangements for the reception of the prisoners. A number of European gentlemen, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Swan, and others were present to see the prisoners leave the Byculla station.

On Saturday and Sunday last, the handful of Mahomedans residing at Chinchpoogly, in the midst of a Hindu population of 15,000 or 20,000 mill-hands, had their lives placed in imminent peril ; and they were indebted for their safety to the tact and energy with which Mr. Crummey, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, made arrangements to preserve them from violence at the hands of their adversaries. With the assistance of only twenty-five men of the North Lancashire Regiment. Mr. Crummey, by keeping a watchful guard night and day, and expeditiously moving from place to place, was the means of preserving the lives of about 500 Mahomedans, their women, and children from the certain danger by which they were surrounded. During those two eventful days, by putting forth the most extraordinary exertions, and with the limited resources at his command, Mr. Crummey was the means of saving from harm the Mahomedans residing at Jackeria Bunder and at Sewree, where the Hindoo residents number by thousands.

RIOTERS AT WORLEE.

The last two days passed off quietly at Worlee, Mahim, and Dadar. Superintendent Cobb, in charge of those localities, reports peace and quiet with the exception of one instance in which six Hindus were arrested at Worlee for riotous behaviour. Mr. F. A. Little, one of the special magistrates, was at Mahim on Tuesday, and the six men, being placed before him, were directed to be sent to jail. They were conveyed to jail by a party of the Satara police, who marched with them with fixed bayonets.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ebrahim Samash, a Mahomedan barber, aged about twenty-six years. At about 11 a.m., on Sunday last, policeman No. 69A saw the deceased lying in Gilder Street with a wound on his head. The policeman collected some coolies, and had the deceased carried to the J. J. Hospital. On arrival at the Hospital, the deceased, who was conscious, said that he was a barber, and had been beaten by some Hindoos with sticks that morning at Gilder Street. The deceased died at about 8-50 a.m., yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks received during the riots.

Another inquest was held yesterday, at Guzer Street, on the body of Hoosain Khan, a Mahomedan fireman, aged about forty years, residing in that locality. It appears that on Saturday morning the deceased was stabbed on his chest with a lance by one of the sowars, who were suppressing a riot between the Mahomedans and Hindus at Two Tanks. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a wound on the chest inflicted by a sowar with a lance during the riots.

A third inquest was held yesterday at Grant Road, on the body of a Hindu woman, named Radha, aged twenty years, residing at that locality. At about 2 p.m., on Saturday last, the deceased was standing against the wooden portion on the roadside, near her house, when a bullet came through and struck her on the neck inflicting wounds, from the effect of which she died at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from a gun shot wound on the neck, caused by a stray bullet from a rifle fired at the rioters during the riots.

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though this may not be the time for a native to touch on the subject of the Bombay riots, which all must be delighted to find are drawing to a close, thanks to the prompt and effective measures taken by the authorities, I cannot help noticing certain matters that is being written on the subject by your contemporary. It is a pity that the superior journalist should lend his pen to pour ridicule upon those who do not deserve it and to make much of Mr. Amirudin Tyebji's letter. The cow-killing agitation and the Junagadh Prabhas-Pattan defensive funds have as much to do with the present ill-feeling between the Mahomedans and the Hindus, as the collection of funds for the sufferers from the "Victoria" disaster.

I believe, I am right in saying that there is no passage in the Koran, which justified the followers of the Prophet in slaying any animal, least of all a cow, except at the commencement of the Ramzan, when a sheep is permitted to be sacrificed at the holy sepulchre of the Prophet. But at the present juncture I will say nothing more on the subject.

May I be allowed to suggest to the authorities concerned, that the Maratha, the Pardesi, and the Kamattee

Hindoo communities do not acknowledge those who can glibly quote from John Bright, Burke, or Buckle, and stand on a platform and make fine speeches. They certainly have no influence at all over the masses, who can only be reached through their recognized leaders, generally quiet and unassuming men. The mill-hands who are by some wiseacres, unfortunately termed low-caste Marathas, look up to their mukadums; the Purdesees, the Ghattees, the Kamattees, and others follow the dictates of their headmen, who are not budmashes but quite as much respectable and peace-loving as the fine speakers on the platforms above referred to. The Mohamedans have their mullas and kazis; the Sidhees their kings and queens.

If the authorities could only secure the good offices of these heads, the present disturbance would not only terminate, but soon be forgotten; peace and good-will would again reign among us and business flourish.—Yours, &c.,

Church Gate, Aug. 15. M. B. K.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The position which your contemporary has taken up in reference to the deplorable riots in Bombay, is to be regretted for more reasons than one. For one thing it is eminently unjudicial. The *ex cathedra* judgment which it has undertaken to pronounce with such confidence as to the cause of the riots, is to say the least, based on no proper investigation or evidence, and resting as it apparently does on one-sided representations, seems to be wholly erroneous. For another, it is no less injudicious and impolitic. Whatever the real causes of the riots and whoever may be really responsible for their occurrence, the re-establishment of peace and good-will which we are all so anxious to bring about, will certainly not be facilitated or promoted by charging one or the other of the parties with having been the author of the disturbances. The time has not come for a confident pronouncement of judgment; nor are the requisite materials for forming a correct decision yet available, but it seems to me that the cow-killing agitation and the Junaghad riots committees have had about as much to do with the riots as, let us say, the Irish Home Rule Bill or the Franco-Siamese embroglio. Mr. Amirudin Tyabji's sensible letter has knocked that part of your contemporary's argument on the head, and it is a wholly gratuitous assumption that the movements in Bombay in reference to the Prabhas-Pattan riots were intended to show any distrust of the administration of justice by the Junaghad Durbar; while the emphatic and reiterated demand for the dissolution of the committees as the only means of restoring quiet and order in the city, is nothing more or less than a humiliating confession of inability to control and check turbulence and lawlessness, and a disastrous yielding, and therefore premium to mob rule, and implies that henceforth no movement, however legitimate or necessary, can be undertaken lest the ruffians and budmashes of the town should threaten to rise and commit excesses. I venture to think that, you, Sir, will be the first to discountenance such a doctrine, and I can only hope that the promoters of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities whose objects are perfectly legitimate and between whom there is no antagonism whatever will think twice before adopting any such action.—Yours, &c.,

August 16. JUSTICE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that my name figures somewhat too prominently in certain quarters in connection with the riots, and a great deal of ill-informed and unfounded criticism is indulged in as regards the cow-killing and the Prabhas-Pattan riots' movements (in which I have taken part in common with a large number of my co-religionists) in relation to the riots in Bombay.

In the present excited state of the public feeling, however, it will serve no useful purpose even if it may not do actual harm to reply to these criticisms or to attempt a personal explanation. I shall, therefore, refrain, for the present, from following the example of those who seem so anxious to rush into print with their crude theories and random guesses, and to honour me by crediting me with an amount of power and influence of the possession of which I was hitherto ignorant. I will not attempt a detailed answer of all the idle and mischievous gossip which some persons seem so ready to swallow. I am quite prepared to defend and justify my action in connection with the movements which seem to afford a convenient working hypothesis as regards the riots to certain persons from whom better judgment might have been expected, and I shall be content to accept the public verdict arrived at on sufficient and reliable data.

For the present I need only say that the suggestions and insinuations made against me personally are as unfounded as is the random talk of the promoters of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities in connection with the Pattan riots being the real if innocent and unconscious authors of the disturbances in Bombay. "One who knows" seems to know precious little indeed of facts and seemed more anxious to throw dirt than to supply facts and arguments.—Yours, &c.,

August 16. LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.'

SIR,—Although I have no connection with the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, having resigned my post of deputy chairman of this body, I and Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, secretary of the Bhattia Hallai Mahajans, thought it our duty after reading the assurances of peace given by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, and one of the Special Magistrates, accompanied by Sirdar Abdool Ali and Superintendent Harry Brewin, to request the members of the Association to resume their business.

This was done by several of them, but when they saw that other native traders at Javeri Bazaar and Twist Bazaar, who had also opened their shops, had again closed them, they have again closed their shops. I would suggest that Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Special Magistrate, and Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, should address a few lines to the Chairman of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, asking them to call a general meeting of that body, and if they, *i.e.* Mr. Vincent and Mr. Campbell attend the meeting, I am sure the members will listen to them and resume business.

As regards the firm of Morarjee Gooculdass and Co., of which I am a member, I have to say that they resumed business two days ago.—Yours, &c.,

DAMODHER GOCULDASS MUNJEE.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to the following sentence in the sixth para. of your account of the riots appearing in your issue of this day:—"The police called on Mr. Damodher Thackersey, and asked him the reason why the cloth market was not open, although the police were ready to give special protection, but Mr. Damodher said that he could not persuade the merchants to open their shops, though on his own part, he was anxious to see peace restored speedily and business resumed." As the above is not a correct statement of facts, and as it is likely to mislead the public and produce a wrong impression, I deem it my duty to trouble you to publish the facts as they have happened, which are as follows:—On the 14th instant, I, of my own motion, addressed a letter to Mr. Vincent, suggesting to him that as the rioters were said mostly to consist of mill-hands, it would be advisable, in the interests of peace, that the mills should be opened, that I, for my part, had opened the mills with which I was concerned but that the mill-hands declined to come to work, until they were assured that their lives would be safe. I, therefore, requested the Police Commissioner to be good enough to afford special protection by stationing a few men, either police or military, at each of the mills. In that letter I also expressed my belief, that if special protection was given to the cloth markets, they would also be opened, and even expressed my readiness to persuade the cloth merchants accordingly. I sent the letter by my clerk, and by him the Police Commissioner sent a verbal reply, that he was not able then to give any special protection as desired, and that if I wished to see him I might do so at the Pydhownee Police Station that day. Unfortunately I could notdo so having been confined to my house owing to illness. Since then no communication has passed between the Police Commissioner or any of his men and myself either verbally or in writing.

I regret I have not kept a copy of the above letter; otherwise I should have most gladly sent you a verbatim copy of the same. I may add that if special protection is afforded to the mills and the markets, I am confident, that they will all be readily opened, and I, for my part, may assure the authorities concerned that I shall be very happy to render them all such assistance as lies in my power to bring about the desired end.—Yours, &c.,

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is asserted in certain quarters that this season's early excessive rains would, contrary to what is generally hoped, cause a considerable falling off in the next cotton crop, specially in the most important cotton growing circles, and that this fall in the produce would in no way be compensated by the increase in some circles of the area under cotton cultivation. The above is the assertion, not of the cotton-sellers or purchasers, but of those persons, most intimately associated with the cotton-growers. It would be needless for me to dwell upon the arguments and facts adduced, in support of their theory, by persons, holding the view set forth above. Accepting their view as correct, I should simply wish to invite the opinion of all concerned, as to the steps we should take in the interest of Indian trade and manufacture. People holding the view stated above, also tell me, that the cotton stock in India is not what it is represented to be, in the Indian newspapers, but it is on the other hand considerably less; and they seem to presume that the whole stock would not suffice to meet the requirements of our Indian mills, notwithstanding the short-time working adopted by them, and that if the mills continue to work short-time, as they are doing now, the cotton stock, would not be sufficient for them to last later than the middle of October next, and this on the supposition that the export trade would continue in its present sluggish condition. In case of increased export demand, however, on the other hand, the stock of cotton would not last even the above specified length of time. I think it is a bold presumption on the part of these men to entertain such views. Whatever be the true state of things, it would do harm to no body, if the matter is carefully looked into and means concerted, in the event of there existing even a shadow of doubt, to prevent a catastrophe—for catastrophe certainly it would result in, if the forecast of these men proves correct. What with the already sad state of the yarn trade with China and the confounding corrency, if the cotton stock fails, our Indian manufacturers would be totally ruined, and the ruin of the Indian yarn trade would not benefit the cotton-holders. But on the other hand it would bring ruin upon themselves as well, so both should combine and concert means. In my opinion both the spinners and the cotton-dealers should combine once for all and come to a correct understanding to save one another from loss if not from ruin. Agents should be sent abroad to collect informations as to the real state of the next crop, and to ascertain the feelings the growers themselves entertain thereupon. I should also suggest that a correct inventory of the stock held by the mills and also by the cotton-dealers be taken; and if it is found necessary, an independent committee should be formed at once by the mill-owners, association, in which the local cotton-dealers (not exporters) must be invited to join, and preventive measures adopted, and a "pucca" understanding arrived at between the manufacturers and the cotton-holders, binding one another to a fixed rate for the purchase and sale of cotton, until the new crop begins to make its appearance in the market. As a cotton-holder myself though insignificant and not an extensive power, I would not hesitate in the least to give all the information, to the committee I have suggested, might want from me. My sole object in ventilating the subject, is simply the protection of Indian interests against foreign competition, and to urge the Indian cotton-holders to help the Indian manufacturers even at a small sacrifice to themselves.—Yours, &c.,

Bhopal, Aug. 14. C.

CRICKET.

ATHORNANS *VS.* BEHEDINS.

THIS match will be played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground, under the auspices of the Parsi Gymkhana, on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th inst., (Saturday half-day at 2-30 p.m. and Sunday at 10 a.m. when the following will represent the respective sides. Special tents will be pitched and seats will be provided for the spectators.

Athornans.—P, D. Kanga (captain), R. E. Mody, D. D. Kanga, K. H. Judge, M. B. Godrej, M. C. Dustoor, Madon, K. D. Khambatta, R. D. Kanga, B. D. Tata, and D. M. Raja.

Behedins:—R. D. Cooper (Captain), S. B. Spencer, Machliwalla, D. Darocvalla, K. D. Mistree, H. M. Billimoria, K. D. Engineer, N. Chinoy, Jehanghir Bharucha, C. M. Patell, and D. F. Dubash.

Umpires.—D. B. Tapia and M. Wadia.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C. *VS.* SIR J. J. P. B. I. C. C.

The above match came off at the Esplanade last Sunday, and resulted, after a very hard contest, in a victory for the former by only four runs. The wicket was quickly drying under a hot sun, and this made the match one of small scores on both sides. Mr. P. D. Kanga, the City captain, won the toss and elected to bat; but the opening was a little disappointing when the captain himself and Mr. M. B. Godrez were dismissed with "duck's eggs." Mr. Khambatta then joining Mr. Belgaumwala, who was playing a careful steady game all the while, seemed to bring about a change, and soon raised the score to 28, the former carrying his bat for 15 in a free style, and the latter contributing 14. Another stand was made by Messrs. Irani and Garda, but their partnership had a short life. The latter was dismissed with 8 and the former who gave timely assistance, contributed 12 (not out). The innings closed with 8 runs over half a century. Mr. Bhaimoonsy, the captain of the Sir J. J. P. B. I. C. C., and Mr. Arya bowled excellently, the former taking 5 good wickets for 16 runs only, and the latter taking 3 for 20. The Sir J. J. men then went in, and they began very well by securing 22 runs with the loss of 2 wickets only, out of which Mr. F. Sethna contributed 16 with a steady game. The remaining batsmen, with the exception of Mr. K. D. Engineer who contributed 24 (not out) failed to make anything of a stand, and the innings closed for 4 over fifty, 4 less than their opponents. Mr. R. D. Kanga, who has a great future before him as a bowler, took five wickets for 18 runs, while Mr. Davar took 4 for 19.

A match commencing at 11 a.m. will take place to-day on the Cooperage ground between the Royal Indian Marine C. C. and the first Eleven of the Y. M. C. A. C. C.

We have been asked to announce that the two matches, Elphinstone High School *vs.* St. Mary's Institute, and St. Xavier's High School *vs.* Free General Assembly's Institute which were to have been played this afternoon (Thursday) have been postponed to a later date to be fixed by the Committee of the High Schools Athletic Association.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition:—

The Ticeroy's prize: Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Study of a head in oils.

Lady Lansdowe's prize for a reries of photographs: Mr. D. Wardrop.

The Lieutenant-Governor's prize: Lieutenant Molyneux.

The Commander-in-Chief's 1st prize: Captain Bythell; 2nd prize; Sergeant Humphreys.

Sir Charles Pritchard's prize for a series of water colour sketches from nature: Captain C. L. Wilson, R. A.

Sir Philip Hutopin's prize for the best picture by a lady: Mrs. Gauntlett.

Sir Alexander Miller's prize: Miss Penny.

General Brackenbury's prize for an original figure subject: Mrs. Uloth.

The Society's prizes: Water-colours: Captain A. W. B. Gordon, R. A.; Monochrome: Captain F. H. Oldfield; for a fruit, flower, or still life subject: Mrs. Stephenson; Oils: Mrs. Williamson; for the best picture in water colours, which wins no other prize: Colonel G. Strahan.

General Brackenbury's prizes for children: 1st, Mabel Black; 2nd, Nora Clark; 3rd, Claude Black.

The Society's prizes for natives: Shaikh Shujuddin and Sohan Lal.

Highly Commended: Oils: Lieutenant E. Molyneux, Mrs. Burrard, Mrs. Latimer, Miss Sabine Pasley, Colonel Woodthorpe, Mr. Isaac Benjamin, Miss E. F. Pritchard; Watercolours: Captain E. H. P. Hobday, Miss McCracken (2), Mrs. Kitchener; Monochrome: Lieutenant Gordyne; Photographs: Surgeon-Major Newland.

Commended: Oils: Mrs. Latimer, Miss Gwen Stokes Mrs. Williamson; Water-colours: Colonel C. Straban, Captain Colomb, Mrs. Stephenson, Captain F. H. Oldfield, Mrs. Andrew Ker, Colonel Holdich, Captain A. C. Lovett, Colonel Woodthorpe, Major Radford, Major Hart, Mrs. F. C. Daukes; Photographs: Mr. G. Ewing: Children's corner: Maurice Becher.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE CURRENCY REFORM.

WRITING from Calcutta to our Allahabad contemporary a Commercial correspondent observes that on Mr. Chaplin's motion in the House of Commons for adjournment, to consider the changes made in the currency of India, some extraordinary charges were made against the morality of our legislation. Mr. Chaplin called it public plunder and spoliation of the native; Mr. Balfour said it was a financial crime, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji chimed in with the chorus that the interests of the natives had been ignored. Mr. Chaplin is an extremely earnest politician, but all through his political career has spoilt himself by giving too much rein to sentiment and too little consideration to fact; but Indian readers will be disappointed in seeing Mr. Balfour, who is generally so well balanced, give way to such a "stump" expression as "financial crime." Mr. Balfour claims to rank high in the science of bimetallism, but surely he has forgotten what is due to science when he makes use of such expressions, more especially as, in the highly coloured charge which he has made, he attacks our Finance Minister, an enthusiastic bimetallist, who is by experience, and probably also by study and research, a good many streets ahead of Mr. Balfour in the science.

If the French Government have decided on giving a fixed exchange value to the dollar currency of Cochin-China, it is to be hoped that arrangements will be provided for the consideration of this proposal being undertaken in harmony with the British Crown Colonies at Singapore and Hongkong. Of course one of the difficulties in China is that the Mexican dollar, during the last forty years has become the token which the Chinese regard with less suspicion than any other foreign devil coin, and so long as a Mexican coin forms the currency for trade, the British Government has no power to regulate its supply or its value. A little more than fifteen years ago a requisition from the British, native and foreign residents of the Straits Settlements was forwarded through the Governor of Singapore, to the Colonial Secretary, the former having entirely concurred in the proposal, pointing out the disadvantages arising from the want of a dollar of unvarying weight and fineness for a current standard coin, and the desirability of introducing a dollar coined in England under Government supervision. The proposal only received a lukewarm support from the Hongkong community, and the Master of the London Mint opposed it on the ground that it would be an interference with free trade, as he could not supply dollars so cheaply as the Mexican mints could. Now that the currency question in the Straits and China must come on again for discussion, it will be very desirable that all the nations interested should, if possible, act in concert, and the question now to be settled is not free trade, but a uniform system of currency.

At present Japan uses silver yens, China has sycee (blocks of silver shaped like shoes), old Spanish dollars in the silk districts, chopped dollars everywhere, and clean Mexicans in Hongkong and some of the northern ports. In the Phillipine Islands the modern Spanish dollar is the only legal tender, while in the Straits, exclusive of Duch possessions, the Mexican dollar, the Japanese silver yen, the American trade dollar and the oldHongkong dollar pass current at equal value. On the north coast of Sumatra the pepper-growers always seek payment in the old Spanish dollars, which are becoming rare and command a high premium. Throughout the Dutch Archipelago the Dutch silver guilder is universally used. It is probable that the introduction of a rupee currency into our Straights Colonies would not be a matter of great difficulty, and it would be of immense advantage to the large trade existing between India and Malaya if such a currency could be introduced. It would have the additional advantage at the present time of relieving India of redundant currency, for although on the balance India exports more merchandise to the Straits than she imports from those Settlements, the Straits have to add to their requirements for coin the cost of their surplus exports of produce to Europe, which are considerable. For the convenience of shroffing, where, as in the Straits, transactions are largely in cash, the coinage of Rs. 2 coins for export would be found indispensible. The Government of India would presumably not object to such extra cost as this might entail.

If while the French Government are proposing a change in the currency for Cochin-China they would consider the advisability of assimilating it to a rupee or double rupee currency, it is obvious, presuming that a rupee currency were introduced into the Straits, that trade generally would be greatly facilitated, and it is not improbable that China would eventually find it convenient to adopt a similar course. The prejudice against a new coin in China would last long in many districts, but at treaty ports, as long as it was accepted by the Custom House, there would not be the same obstacle. A chopped rupee would be current anywhere south of Shanghai, but it would be some years before clean rupees would be looked at outside the treaty ports. The Chinese Government have long desired a national system of banking and currency and the only reason why they are so long behind the Japanese in this respect is that the former, knowing that the employment of Europeans would be necessary, cannot overcome their prejudice. The Japanese are jealous of foreigners, but have no superstitious fear of them. When they wish to introduce European novelties, they make no difficulty in employing Europeans to teach them the business and give it a clear start. They make still less difficulty in dispensing with highly paid services when they are able to run alone. It is possible too that the Chinese, who, on general matters, have very broad uncomprehensive views, may have forseen the present currency crisis, and decided to await the effect before putting their house in order.

It would be no matter for surprise if the extension of the rupee currency to the Straits were already agreed upon between the India and Colonial Offices, and it may be one of those schemes which are said to be collected in force within the defiles of Sir David Barbour's sleeve.

For the benefit of those who have no books of reference I may mention that the weight and fineness of the coins mentioned in this article are as follows:—

	Weight in oz.	Fineness.
Rupee	·3750	916 66
Guilder	·3215	945
Mexican dlrs	·3699	900 to 902
Japanese Yen	·3666	900
American Trade dlrs.	·8750	900
Hongkong dlrs	·3666	900
Old Spanish dlrs	·865	894
Modern do. dlrs	·8037	900

The weight and fineness of Mexican dollars as noted in this list represent the approximate average. The coinage of Mexican dollars is not even. The Chinese class them as No. 1, No. 2, and inferior, and shroff them accordingly.

The Bank of Bengal statement for the week ending the 8th instant is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposit at Head Office	68,82,847 4 8	1,59,83,817	1	10
Ditto ditto at Branches	91,00,969 13 2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,07,07,758	10	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,67,390	0	8
Sundries		20,13,046	6	5
Total		9,43,72,012	3	0

ASSETS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities		80,24,201	0	0
Other authorised Investments		53,90,163	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		78,39,489	1	3
Accounts of Credit on do. do.		1,01,91,434	2	2
Bills discounted and purchased		1,57,72,519	7	4
Balances with other Banks		4,75,328	3	2
Bullion		8,794	15	7
Dead Stock		12,60,510	11	2
Stamps		9,039	7	6
Sundries		15,71,380	10	11
Total		5,05,42,861	3	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,80,01,193 12 6	4,38,29,151	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,58,24,957 3 6			
Total		9,43,72,012	3	1

The figures seem to indicate a turn in the tide of money, and that the ebb has set in. A slight increase in trade demand is met by a similar decrease in cash. A reducation of the 9 lakhs in the Treasury deposits is balanced by sales of a similar amount of bank's investments. The reserve is 63·3 per cent. against 62·3 per cent. last week.

THE opinions of competent foreign naval criticupon the loss of the *Victoria* are, of course, ins teresting; and those of M. Weyl merit particular attention. He admits that there are no sufficient evidences to enable Frenchmen to judge of the actual cause of the capsizing and foundering of the ship, but is of opinion that her sub-division was chiefly instrumental in the catastrophe. He considers the formation in two columns to be an ineffective one, not answering to tactical necessities, since only the leading ships can employ their bow guns, while half the broadside fire is lost. Neither does he see the necessity for the particular evolution that was in progress. In France no such dangerous operation is practised; but French squadrons are often put through manœuvres in which M. Weyl sees no fighting value. The evolution, however, which led to the loss of the *Victoria* would have been perfectly safe with an adequate distance between the columns.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE STORY OF THE "J. B. SAY."

A *Straits Times* reporter had an interview with Captain Fripp of the s. s. Medusa which arrived from Bangkok, last night. Captain Fripp said: We left Bangkok on the 20th instant and brought with us the Captain of the s. s. J. B. Say, the chief officers, chief engineer, and some of the native crew, as well as Lieut. Axel de Schiel from the French Gunboat Forfait with despatches from the French Government at Siagon. The Captain of the s. s. J. B. Say said to me that immediately after his ship was fired at, he ran her ashore to prevent her from sinking. Hardly half an hour elapsed, when a Siamese official and a Danish officer appeared on board, and the latter, presenting a revolver at the chief engineer, asked him at once to open out the sea-cocks—which he did through fear. The Captain, chief officer, and chief engineer, and pilot Jackson were then blindfolded and taken to the forts in Phya Chula, where they were confined till the following day till 9 a.m. when they were conveyed to Bangkok and there released. They put up for the remainder of the time till they left with me, at the Oriental Hotel. Commodore de Richelieu, on behalf of the Siamese Government, undertook to defray their expenses. The captain of the J, W. *Say* also said that he never for a moment anticipated that they would have treated him in such a manner, and had the confinement at the forts in Phya Chula been carried on another day, he would have not been able to have his senses about him; as it is, he looks careworn and worn out altogether. On Tuesday evening, when we were ten miles this side of the Horsburgh light house, I signalled to the M. M. steamer "Tibre" to pull up, and lowering a boat, I saw the passengers, including Lieut. Axel de Schiel, put on board. During the latter days I was in Bangkok, some sort of quietness was beginning to set in, some of the rice mills set to work again, and vendors of cattle were shipping as usual. While on shore, just a day before I left, it was rumoured all over the place that Commodore de Richelieu was to be dealt with, the Siamese Government feeling highly displeased with his failure to keep out the French.

THE PILOT'S ACCOUNT.

As Captain Jackson, the pilot of the J. B. Say, has been under a certain suspicion for what has been foolishly called "want of patriotism" by piloting in an enemy a representative of the *Siam Free Press* interviewed the popular pilot with a view to collecting further information on this point. Jackson's account coincides in its chief details with that of the Captain of the J. B. Say, and throws further light on the question of illtreatment brought forward by the captured ship's crew.

PILOTING IN THE FRENCHMEN.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the J. B. Say piloted in, or wilfully assisted the French war vessels, to the best of my belief. I was outside in the cutter, and went on board the J. B. Say, French trading steamer, to pilot her in. I waited for a short time and at six o'clock gave the order to head for the entrance,. I learn that the regular Captain of the vessel had gone on board the Inconstant, and would act as pilot. Wo got well away from the French vessels, which did not begin to follow us at once. When on the bar the foremost French war ship was a mile behind, Her superior speed had brought her within this distance. When half-way between the light-house and buoy a shot was fired from the fort, and several other immediately followed. The J. B. Say then anchored, and the two French gunboats shot ahead at full speed. I noticed the ship was sinking ahead, and called the Captan's attention to the fact. He ordered the hatches to be taken off, and found the forehold filled with water. I advised him to heave his anchor and run ashore, which he did, and, under my directions, the ship was run on the mud bank on the east side of the river and opposite the fort. After examining the hull we found a hole about 2 feet long by 9 inches broad. The pumps were set to work, and after a few hours work a plate was placed over the aperture completely closing it. The ship was in a perfectly safe position. The fort did not fire on J. B. Say, nor did it, to the best of my belief pay the slightest attention to us. The vessel was struck by a shot from a Siamese gunboat, fired from neither Makut nor Coronation, but from a small Siamese vessel. I am sure there was no intention of injuring the J. B. Say. It was pure accident that the French vessel was struck. It was rather lively on the J. B. Say for the short time we were under fire. The balls whistled past my ears unpleasantly close, and it was wonderful the vessel was not struck often. Not a soul was on the deck of the J. B. Say after the firing began, except the Captain and myself. The Malay at the wheel ran below, and not one of passengers or crew were to be seen.

THE CAPTURE.

Next morning, about 9 o'clock, a Siamese launch approached, towing a barge, and flying a white flag at the end of a bamboo stick. A Siamese handed a letter to the Captain, which I explained to him as best I could. It was written by Von Holck, and demanded that the J. B. Say should be surrendered or the fort would open fire. Afterwards a Danish officer boarded the J. B. Say, with a long revolver in one hand, and followed by several soldiers, and told the Captain that he must go over to the fort.

SEARCHING THE SHIP.

I then saw the Danish officer, followed by several soldiers, enter the Captain's cabin and open all the drawers, and place papers in a tin box which he found on the table. He then entered the other cabins of the vessels and examined everything they contained, turning out drawers, and examining all paper boxes, clothes &c., he came across.

BLINDFOLDED.

We were then placed in the boat, and on reaching the jetty at the fort were blindfolded. Arrived at the fort, we were placed under guard: but I was told I was free, and invited to tiffin with the commander of the fort. The Captain and others were also present, but no mention was made at table of the recent action, or of the J. B. Say.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ESCAPE.

We were then placed in a launch under a guard, and forwarded to Bangkok. As we neared the Inconstant, the doors of the cabin were closed, and the screens drawn for fear of an appeal to the Inconstant for help. We were nearly suffocated.

INSULTED.

Arrived at the Naval Department, I noticed young Mr Trail standing on the steps. He seemed greatly astonished to see me. I asked him was the Commodore to be seen, and he said the Commodore was at home, but that he would send for him. In the mean time we were placed in the courtyard of the Department, and surrounded by armed men, who appeared to enjoy our position. The Captain of the J, B. Say, asked me to obtain a drink of water for him as he was very thirsty, I asked in Siamese for drinking water, and a soldier standing by went off at once, and returned with a Chinese basin of water. The Captain tasted it and spat it out quickly. The engineer also tasted it, and said it was bad. He passed it to me, and I recognised the water to be—urine. I then asked a Malay, I recognised to bring me a bucket of water from the river, which he did, and we drank it greedily.

SENT ANYWHERE.

Commodore de Richelieu arrived shortly after tbls, and I explained the situation to him. I asked him for the loan of a boat to get away, and he placed one at my disposal telling me to take the rest with me. When I asked him where I should take them he told me anywhere I liked. I took the crew down to the Oriental Hotel and arranged with Mr. Hurst to accommodate them for the night.

Captain Jackson strongly asserts that he was engaged in the legitimate work of piloting in a trading steamer, as he had a letter in his pocket from the Siamese Harbour Office forbidding him to pilot in foreign men-of-war. There was no mention of the French men-of-war in the letter. There was no breach of his duty in pioloting in a trading steamer, and he fails to see in what way he has committed any breach of duty in the case of the J. B. Say. He piloted in the vessel as it was his turn. The French ships-of-war might have equally followed a British trading vessel as he knew that by Treaty they had a right to anchor at Paknam. He did not know that the forts would dispute the passage, nor was he aware that any orders had been issued to fire on French war-vessels. There was no agreement among the pilots not to pilot in trading steamers, whatever their nationality. The agreement referred to men-of-war, French or other, according to instruction.

THE SITUATION AT BANGKOK.

BANGKOK, JULY 19.

THE *statu quo* is still existing, and public excitement here is subsiding again, although reports from the provinces state that disquiet exists, and risings are to be feared in some district. Growers have altogether ceased bringing in paddy, owing to the insecurity and the low rates ruling, and rice is as dear here now as it is in Singapore.

The French have sent, or are sending, formal requests to the British Minister and the Danish Consul-General, to notify their nationals employed in the Siamese army and navy that they must leave the service, or at any rate refrain from any operations against the French arms. In the event of their disobeying such notification, they will be hanged when captured. There are about a dozen of each nationality in the services, the British being principally employed as engineers. It is improbable that many of them will obey.

The cargo of the J. B. Say has been salved by the Siamese authorities. It comprised a quantity of dried fish, mats, silk, &c., together with steel shields and rivets for the Lutin. The French, who characterise the capture as an act of piracy, have held an official inquiry into the matter, and are only awaiting the evidence of the English pilot to complete it. The captain and engineer are being sent to Saigon to-day, but the claim for compesation will be sent in later by the French Government.

I learn that on Thursday night the Inconstant was under fire ten minutes before replying, and the Comete eight minutes.

The former only retaliated when a man was killed. Her officers declare that if they had had half an hour more day light, they would have destroyed the forts and ships. When they arrived at the Legation, they were most anxious to steam up to the naval yard and sink the Mahachakkri, but were restrained by M. Pavie. The two men wounded on the Comete are progressing.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

Touching the French claim to the territory on the left bank of the Mekong River, *Bangkok Times* furnishes the following particulars:—

In the years 1834-35 Siam was at war with Annam on account of the latter's interference with Siam's Cambodian provinces. In that war the Siamese were victorious; they built several square-rigged vessels—the first ever constructed in Siam—and reduced a number of Annamite forts. Subsequently (and as a punishment for their father's willingness to intrigue with Annam) the sons of the King of Cambodia were brought to Bangkok as hostages and educated here.

On this point the traveller Mouhot, writing only thirty years ago, says: " . . This young sovereign is the presumptive heir to the crown (of Combodia). His father, who owes his throne to the King of Siam, is not permitted by that monarch to leave his own country; and as a guarantee of his fidelity, one or two of his sons have always been retained as hostages at the Siamese Court. It was thus that the young king passed many years at Bangkok, where doubtless he learnt the art of government, and whence he was not allowed to return to his own kingdom till it was apparent that he would prove a submissive and obedient tributary."

Mouhot writing further on Siam says:—"It lies near to Cochin China, the subjection of which France is now aiming at, and in which she will doubtless succeed: under her sway it will become a land of plenty. I wish her to possess this land, which would add a magnificent jewel to her crown; but it is also my earnest desire that she may make a judicious choice of governors, and that the name of France, my dear and beautiful country, may be loved, respected, and honoured in the extreme East, as it should be everywhere." Only a few short years, in 1867, after Mauhot wrote we find the French Government inaugurating their policy of aggression towards Siam by means of that treaty whose first article ordained that "Sa Majeste le Roi de Siam reconnoit solennellement le Protectorat de H. M. l'Empereur des Francais sur de Cambodge." The next phase in France's "policy of extension" was a war against Annam in which Spain for a time joined, afterwards relinquishing her claims in favour of France. In this manner Annam came to be acquired by the latter, and more recently we had the protracted struggle in Tonquin by which—albeit the province was annexed by France—the French legions did not absolutely gain honour or prestige.

In consequence of communications between the Siamese Government and Commander Borey, of the Inconstant, senior French officer, it was agreed that during negotiations there should be no attack made on either side. The French gunboats may lie in Bangkok waters with the same privileges of other foreign gunboats.

The streets of Bangkok by night present a strangely deserted appearance. Europeans do not care to go about after nightfall, while the inhabitants doubtless spend much of their time in exchanging opinions upon "the situation." Isolated disturbances are to be feared but there is, however, more than enough force now in the river to cope with any organised disturbance; while the general tone of popular feeling remains temperate, if excitable, and opposed to any demonstration.

HOW THE FRENCH BOATS PASSED PAKNAM.

A correspondent writing to the *Bangkok Times* gives an account of the entry of the French gun-boats in the Menam river:—

The Siamese gun-boats Makut Rajakumar, Morata (Coronation), Nirbin, and the little Han Hak Sakru were stationed at the Bar on the morning of Thursday the 13th inst., to await the expected arrival of the Archduke of Austro-Hungary.

About 5-15 p.m., a heavy rain-squall came on, partially obscuring the vision of those on shore and in the ships. Meanwhile the Akaret, lying outside, signalled two French war-ships but as the numbers were immediately afterwards lowered, they were thought to have been shown in mistake. The ships in question were, in fact, supposed to be the British gunboat Linnet and the German gun-boat Wolf, which were both expected. It was certainly not suspected at first that the new arrivals would be vessels-of-war, in face of the promises which had been made by M. Pavie. Those on the look-out, however were not kept long in doubt touching the identity of their visitors. The leading ship l'Inconstant advanced towed by what proved to be the J. B. Say whose duty was to drag her through the mud in case she ran aground. As the strangers drew nearer, three blank discharges were fired from the Chula Chom Klao Fort (where Commodore de Richelieu assisted by Captain von Holck, was in command) to warn them off but as no notice was taken, a shot was fired acoros the Inconstant's bows. For a moment the latter seemed to stop and hesitate. But it was only for a moment. Immediately afterwards she and her consort hoisted French colours and replied to the firing in earnest. By this time they had run past the black buoy in the channel, and were heading for the lightship. As the fort opened with all its guns, in the gathering darkness, the Siamese ships also gave tongue. The pilot-vessel—the J. B. Say—was here observed to stop suddenly in mid-channel, near the buoy. She had been struck below her water-line by a shot.

The remainder of the account corroborates the report of the *Straits Times* special correspondent.

THE SIAMESE LOSS.

The following is the official list of casaulties on the Siamese side:—

H. S. M. S. Makut Rajakumar	3 killed, 15 wounded.
" Coronation	6 wounded, 1 missing.
" Nirbin	1 killed, 4 wounded.
" Han Hak Sakru	1 killed, 3 wounded.
Fort, Chulu Chom Klao	2 killed, 5 wounded.
" Phi Sua Samut	6 slightly wounded.
Survey Department	1 killed, 2 wounded.
Total	8 killed, 41 wounded, 1 missing.

BRITISH NAVAL SURGEONS ATTEND TO THE WOUNDED.

The *Siam Free Press* of the 18th ultimo says that the European doctors unattached to either Siamese Army or Navy appear to have borne the brunt of the work. Dr. Hayes and Dr. Cox, of the Swift, assisted later by the surgeon of the Linnet have done excellent service, and deserve the warmest thanks of the Siamese. Dr. Rasch, of the Naval Department, was sick, and Drs. McFarland and Hee were left entirely without orders; and are left yet, probably, in the same unaccountable ignorance. No orders appear to have been issued from the Intelligence Department, which appears to have been perfectly paralyzed. The Europeans fought the forts, gunboats and mines, and the Europeans nursed, cured and attended the Siamese wounded.

FRENCH THREATS BEFORE THE FIGHTING.

The *Siam Free Press*, says that, previous to the recent fighting Captain Vil, Harbour Master, was outside in the Akaret for the purpose of signalling the French ships. He performed his work well, and was complimented by H. R. H. the Foreign Minister. The Akaret was peremptorily ordered in by the Commander of the French vessel Forfait; and the French threatened to sink the Akaret if the order was not at once obeyed. After a short consultation with the Captain of the Pallas, Captain Vil left for Bangkok to report.

In two leadidg articles published in the *Siam Free Press*, some salutary advice is given to the "jingo party" of the Siamese Government, and the tenor of the articles is that throughout the whole affair Siam was in the wrong, France was in the right. We reprint the following extracts:—

It is seldom, in such conjunctures as the present, that a like period intervenes between the active steps taken by a victorious commander in the prosecution of any operations. Had the French naval officers who were attacked at Paknam treated the action more seriously, and proceeded at once to protect themselves against any similar onslaught, it is painful to think how much damage might have been done, and to what an acrimonious stage the present unlucky dispute might have been brought.

As it is the Government of the country has had abundant time to reflect calmly and at its ease over the events which have taken place, to review its own position by the light of those events, and to form new and possibly more just judgements as to the course which lies before it.

"It needs no prying into cabinet councils or Palace conferences to show us the skeleton of the opposing domestic factions as they stand ranged against one another just now. On the one side the war-party—the jingoes of Siam—armed with the triple shield of patriotism, confident in the power of Siam to sweep the French into the sea, steadfast in the cry of "no surrender," refusing to see anything in all this except the "question of the Mekong," and vaguely confident that if the worst comes to the worst England will somehow come forward to save them from positive defeat. On the other hand the timid partizans of peace, a silent band, daring not to speak out lest they should be convicted of cowardice, wearing their patriotism not on the sleeve but in the heart, conscious that in many respects Siam has overstepped the bounds, and eager—if they dared only say their minds—to come to terms with France, while yet the terms are easy and the portals of reconciliation are wide open.

With reference to the controversy over the Treaty, the article says:—

The Siamese have learnt a lesson which they never had learned before as to the meaning of plain words in a plain agreement under seal. That they should have learnt it at so cheap a price,—at the cost of a few holds in their forts and their worships, and of two or three score men—is a piece of good luck over which they and everyone well may rejoice. The next lesson—if it has to be learnt at all—may not perhaps be had at so trifling an expense.

INDIAN RESERVE OFFICERS.

THE following regulations for the employment of retired officers of the Indian Staff Corps, recalled to Army service under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of January 9th, 1892, are, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, promulgated for general guidance:—

1. An officer retired from the Indian Staff Corps on a pension, with the condition of being liable for service in a case of emergency, shall be an Indian Army Reserve Officer so long as he is liable for service.

2. He shall remain liable to be recalled to service in the Indian Military Forces at a time of emergency, until the age of 45 if he retire as a lieutenant or captain, until the age of 50 if he retire as a major, until the age of 55 if he retire as a lieutenant-colonel, until the age of 57 if he retire as a colonel, and until the age of 67 if he retire as a General Officer.

3. A retired officer shall be liable to be recalled to Army service in time of emergency by general or special notification in the *Gazette of India*.

4. He may, also, with his own consent and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, be recalled to Army service at any time by special notification in the *Gazette of India*.

5. He may be employed with a native corps, or on the Army Staff or in the departments of the Indian army.

If appointed to a native corps, his rank shall give him no claim to any appointment in such corps, unless nominated thereto by competent authority.

If appointed to a department, he shall be placed at the bottom of the lowest grade of that department, provided that an ex-departmental officer re-appointed to a department shall be posted to the grade in which he last served, and that the head of the department shall, with the approval of the Government of India, have power under exceptional circumstances to appoint an officer to any grade he may consider to be best in the interests of the service.

6. If recalled to Army service he shall reckon his service from the date of the notification in the *Gazette of India* as service for promotion under Staff Corps rules, and during such service shall also be eligible for promotion by brevet.

7. He shall be entitled to receive, from the date of the notification in the *Gazette of India* calling him to Army service to the date on which he ceases to be employed on such service, the same pay and allowances as an officer of the Indian army of corresponding rank and holding a similar appointment in the same branch of the service. In the case of an officer residing out of India, the pay and service will be held to commence from the date of landing in India. He shall not draw his pension for any period during which he is in receipt of full pay and allowances.

8. He shall be entitled to free passage from and to his home, in India or elsewhere, when called out, and when no longer required, for Army service.

9. When his services are no longer required, he shall, unless his services have been dispensed with for misconduct, be entitled to three months' full pay and allowances of the appointment in which he was last serving, reckoned from the date on which he ceased to be employed on Army service.

10. He shall, while on Army service, be entitled to the same advantages, as regards pensions for wounds, as may be accorded by the Indian Army Regulations, to an officer of the same rank of the regular forces. He shall also be entitled to receive medal, batta, and compensation for losses, on the same scale as an Officer of the regular forces of corresponding rank.

11. Service from the date of the notification in the *Gazette of India* to the date of cessation of employment, shall reckon as service for pension under Staff Corps rules, and an officer on cessation of emplo ment will revert to the retired list with the pension of which he was in receipt when recalled to service, or with such higher pension as he may have become entitled to by such service.

12. His position will not be affected, as regards Indian service family pension, by recall to service except in so far that any substantive promotion he may receive, while so serving, will be reckoned in calculating donations, subscriptions, and benefits.

13. The widows and children of officers recalled to Army service, and dying while on such service, shall have the same rights in regard to pensions and compassionate allowances as may be accorded by the Royal Warrant in force for the time being to the widows and children of officers of the regular forces.

The officers affected are only those who have entered, or may enter, the Staff Corps since the Warrant was issued.

MR. F. N. CHARRINGTON, of the London County Council, is responsible for the statement that Mr. Victor Buxton, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, has renounced his connection with the brewing trade. Speaking at a temperance meeting at Barking, in Essex, the other evening, he said it was grately cheering to be able to announce that the lasest recruit to the temperance side was a member of the greasest brewing firm in London, Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. His friend, Mr. Victor Buxton, had made up his mind to follow his (Mr. Charrington's) example, and come out of the liquor trade and have nothing to do with it. He believed that Mr. Victor Buxton, in coming out of the firm, had relinquished no less than one million sterling.

lowest number of battleships that a British naval officer could allow as sufficient to cope with the French battle fleet would be an excess of one-third, and this on the ground, that the British fleet would have to act at sea, and keep the sea, away from its base. We ought, therefore, to have a reserve of 20 battleships instead of one. Our excess of armoured cruisers over those of the French, said Lord Charles, was made up of vessels of far older type, while our coast-defence ships were very inferior, which is, indeed,. true. Turning to the important question of unarmoured cruisers, Lord Charles Beresford pointed out that our superiority was sufficient to protect our commerce, provided the "blue-water route" were adopted, but nowise sufficient to safeguard commerce on the narrow sea-route. Upon this question he did not allow his hearers to mistake his meaning. He referred them to the writings of Admiral Aube for an indication of how the French would employ their torpedo craft against commerce. Our neighbours doubtless would rather capture than sink merchant craft, but often the very threat of discharging a torpedo would cause a ship to haul down her flag. Neither must our merchants solace themselves with the belief that the Declaration of Paris could afford protection. Solely upon floating strength can commerce depend. But, whatever route might be chosen, Gibraltar must remain the most important strategic position in the Empire as a naval base. At present its reserves of coal, for naval purposes, and of ammunition, are ludicrously inadequate, but the first and most important step is to run out the mole by 1,800 feet, which could be accomplished within three or four years at a cost of some £316,000. That this step should not be taken appears to Lord Charles criminal. His opinion may well be weighed by those who have recently advocated the scutling policy. Such a generally sound, forcible, and suggestive address cannot but have the happiest results in awaking commercial men to a keener interest in, and a closer knowledge of, naval affairs.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER,S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co FORT, BOMBAY.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SOME time ago, writes a service contemporary, there was, in a casual fashion, mention in the papers of the death of Prince Ali Bey Djemal, who was studying in Austria, but it was erroneously added that the deceased was a cousin of the Khedive, whereas he was indeed the youngest and best loved son of Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive. The reception of the body at Alexandria and the funeral at Cairo the other day, were State functions at which the presence of Forestier Walker, English general commanding the Army of Occupation, Major-General Sir W. Butler, commanding the Egyptian Army, guards of honour of British, and of Egyptian troops, and great pomp and circumstance indicated the position of the deceased in the estimation of Europeans as well as Egyptians. All the great Ministers of State arrived at Alexandria from Cairo to attend the funeral. Considerable interest attaches in the native mind to the succession of the Khedivial family, for although Ismail Pasha secured the right to the viceregal throne to the eldest son in regular descent, the Mahomedan doctrine that the right of succession lies with the eldest of the family, so that the uncle succeeds if older than the son, holds the popular mind and is supported by religious influence among the Egyptians.

The Guards are to be congratulated on the concession which has been made in their favour. Hitherto when in London they have been obliged on all occasions to walk out in their tunics. This has been a hardship in more senses than one, as the same rule does not apply at Windsor and elsewhere. In future the undress white jackets will be the walking-out dress for week days. Lord Methune is to be congratulated upon having inaugurated a change which will be highly appreciated by all ranks of the Brigade. There was nothing to be said in favour of the retention of the tunic as the "walking out kit," except that it was a time-honoured system. We are strongly opposed to change for the sake of change, but these are changes which are improvements. This is undoubtedly one of them.

The following letter has been published in divisional orders at Aldershot. "Mansion House. Dear Sir Evelyn Wood,—Kindly convey to all ranks of the Aldershot Division under your command my sincere and grateful thanks for their very handsome donation of £435 13s. 10d. for the Victoria Relief Fund. This mark of sympathy between the two Services is most gratifying, and will be deeply appreciated by those for whom the fund is being raised.—Sincerely yours, Stuart Knill, Lord Mayor." But do you really think Sir Stuart that it is only the widows and orphans of the deceased sailors who will appreciate this spontaneous act of comradeship which reflects such great credit on the Aldershot Division? writes a military paper. The whole nation will be deeply sensible of the evidence thus afforded of that good feeling which has ever existed between our defenders by land and defenders by sea. Some would have us believe that there are jealousies between the two Services. The officers and men serving at Aldershot have given substantial proof that they at least entertain no such feelings.

We have more than once lately referred to the subject of marching, a quality in which the British infantry soldier does not excel, it is to be feared. Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who knows the German Army well, has an article in this month's "Harper," entitled "Sidelights of the German Soldier," which we can strongly recommend to notice. In this entertaining paper Mr. Bigelow touches, among other matters, on marching. It may be interesting to readers abroad who do not see the "Harper" to know what Mr. Bigelow has to say on the all-important question as it affects the German infantry. "The secret of this uniform excellence, as regards marching powers lies in the training which the men receive. When they enter their company as recruits in October, the first thing that is impressed upon their minds is the importance of the shoe and the musket. No pains are spared in giving the men at the start comfortable foot gear, and they are expected to look after this with as much interest as if it were a chronometer. In the spring following, when the snow is off the ground, marches are undertaken, and they are regulated as carefully as are the strokes and the courses of the college crew under the hands of the trainer. Each day the men march half a mile or so further than the day before; each day they carry on their backs an ounce or two more; each day the speed they are able to maintain is carefully noted; in fact, the record of a company's marching from day to day until late in the summer, when they move into the open country, is kept as minutely as if it were a single picked company training for a march or competition drill. The German soldier is educated and trained for the purpose of fighting, and to have a man fall out before he reaches the fire line is looked upon as quite as much a disaster as if he had been shot and wounded by the enemy. The art of war as practised in Germany is very much the art of getting there, and it is the general who posts himself most advantageously at the critical moment that may be assumed to have won the battle. The marching of German troops is something quite extraordinary, not in the performance of any individual man or company or regiment, but in the fact that the Commander-in-Chief can count upon all parts of his command accomplishing a very high average of collective work, each part doing substantially as much as the other." When shall we be able to train our soldiers on similar lines?

Mr. Bigelow has something to say anent the officers of the German Army. This, too, is a subject of interest and we cannot do better than quote the writer again. "The number of German officers one sees in the streets is remarkably small, compared to the size of the garrison, and the explanation of this fact is that they are too hard at work to have any time for exhibiting themselves. At four o'clock in the morning, during the favourable seasons of the year, they are up and in the saddle—out with their men, drilling them with all their might; their afternoon is occupied with barrack work, reports, and a lot of odds and ends of routine work which leaves them pretty well tired out when evening arrives. . . . The German officer not only has an amount of routine works far in excess of what is customary in other armies, but he has to prepare for periodical examinations upon which his promotion depends." There is no doubt that in the German Army the regimental officer is kept steadily at it during the period of his military training. Some would have the same system introduced here. But would it work if transplanted to British soil? In the cavalry it is difficult enough to obtain good officers as it is. Would candidates of the right stamp come forward in greater numbers if more were expected of them than at present? It has to be remembered that a system which will answer under laws of compulsion will not necessarily be applicable to an army officered and recruited as ours is. We are by no means believers in the regimental idler. He is a man, we hold, who ought to have no place in the reformed British Army. What we do think is that a well-defined line has to be drawn between work and play. Too much of the former "makes Jack a dull boy." It certainly would not be in keeping with the characteristics of the British race, and we doubt whether it would in the long run improve the British Army.

There is no doubt that the passing of the German Army Bill has placed the Fatherland in a position which will be for a long time impregnable; and every year that passes will add to the strength of Germany as compared with that of France. It is not that Hans and Fritz are naturally better soldiers than Jean and Louis, but the Teutonic race has, so to speak, a "hinterland" of power—a reserve of energy—which shows itself in a steady increase of population, and this is a path of national progress in which France is being left behind. Then, although there are many socialists under the sway of the Emperor William, there is a good working majority of honest simple-minded sons of the soil, who in their own fashion "Fear God and honour the King." All classes are, moreover, held together and kept in their places by a strong and grand Army system which has been built up with the greatest patience and wisdom. A Germany, conscious of strength, is most unlikely ever to be an aggressor, and France, if she be well advised, will refrain from provocation. It is likely that Russia will continue to increase her Army, as she has been doing for years, but it will be long before any additional numbers will make up for the mobility which the Army of Germany derives from her well-matured railway system.

All keen soldiers are naturally anxious to be proficient in the used of the weapons which they carry. It has been said that in the case of an officer his sword is rather a symbol than an arm, but if that reasoning be correct we ought to abolish the officer's sword, and substitute some lighter and more portable sign of authority. There are very few officers indeed, it is to be hoped, who are prepared to regard their swords as so many shams, but there are not a few who have been neglectful of swordsmanship. They forget the well worn saying that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. It is true that there are many subjects which nowadays claim an officer's attention, but swordsmanship is a first requisite. It is like swimming to a South Sea Islander, or rowing to a boatman. A man cannot begin too young to be familiar with the best uses of that which is to be his constant companion through life, and we are ready to welcome any efforts to popularise good swordsmanship, and to induce the young to give a larger share of their time to this form of exercise. A very praiseworthy experiment is to be made at Terry's Theatre, when two young "Elizabethan Fencers" will give an exposition of old sword play. These young gentlemen have been admirably instructed, and, if they succeed in creating fresh interest in the subject by their picturesque representations, we shall owe them a debt of gratitude.

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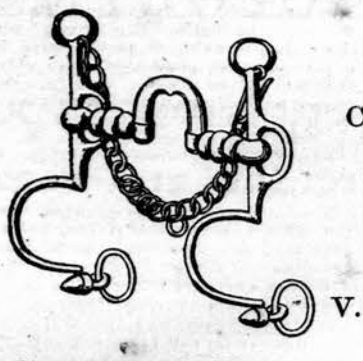
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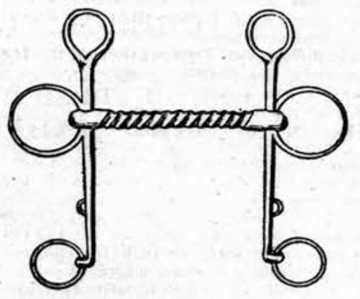
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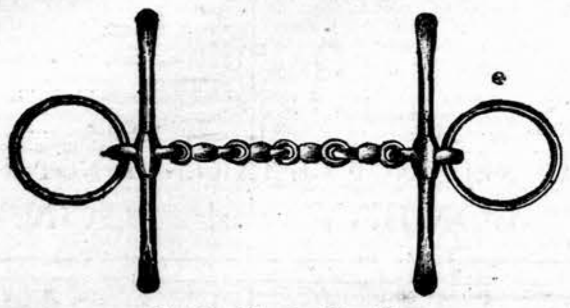
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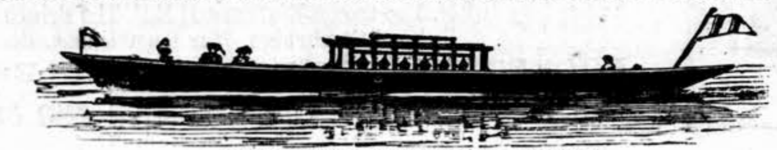
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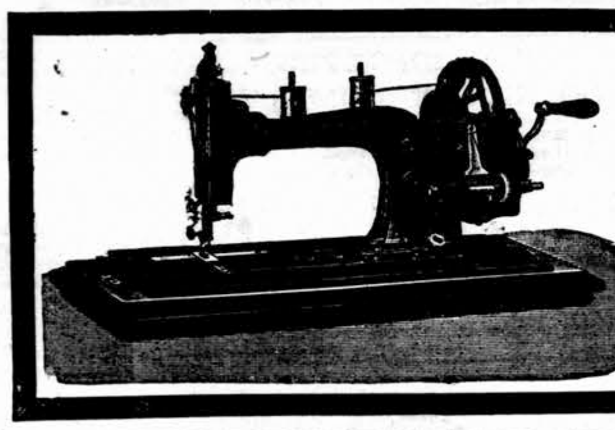

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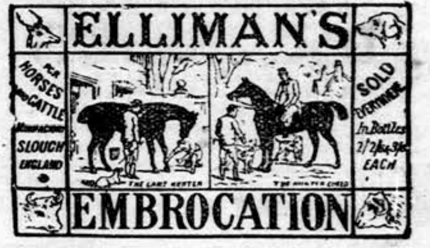

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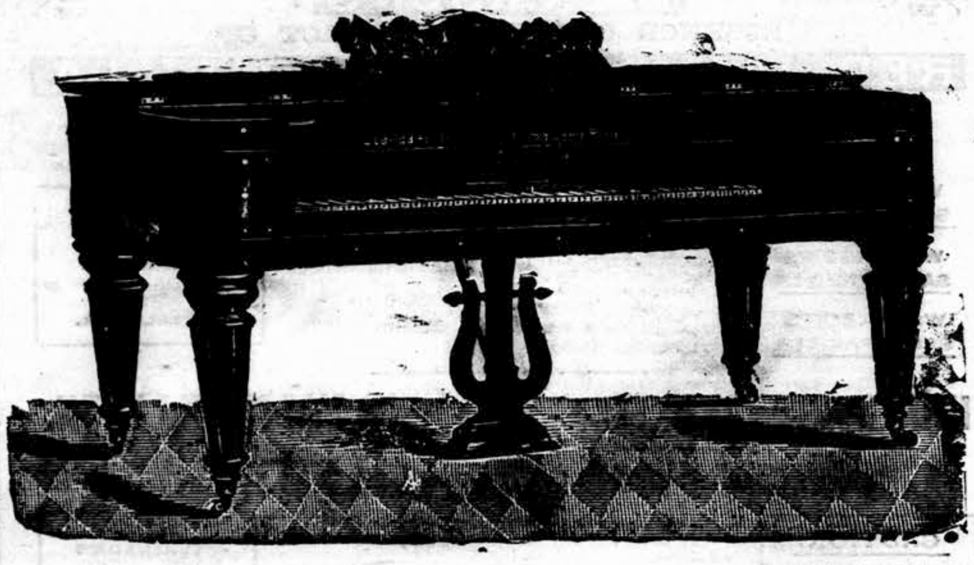

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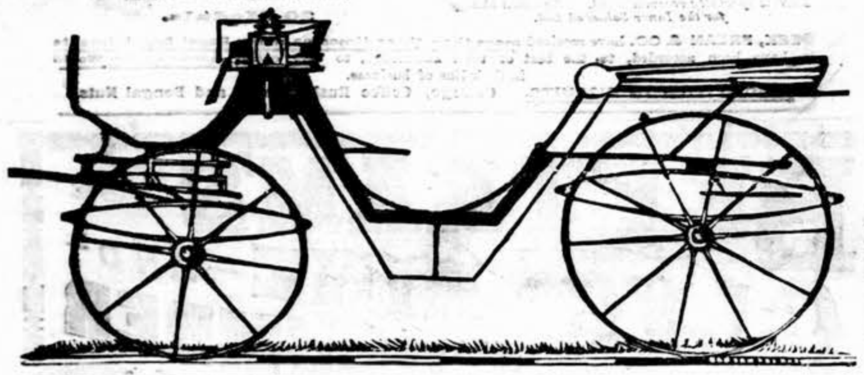

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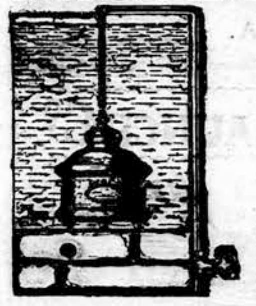

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